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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Prague Takes Up Hitler's Challenge

Grigg Pulled Up By Chair

Why Use Word 'Demonstration' Again?

"ADDING INSULT TO INJURY": CONGRESS PARTY LEADER'S PROTEST

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Sir James Grigg found no peace even among the "Elders" when he went to the Council of State to-day for budget discussion. The "Elders" staged a "walk-out" after leaders of both parties, Progressives and Congress, had made their statements refusing to participate in the general discussions on the same grounds as urged in the Assembly.

Nearly twenty elected members left the chamber leaving behind only the official and nominated members to carry on the debate.

Scenes of animation never before witnessed in that sombre chamber were evident since morning. Sir James Grigg changed his tactics to-day and instead of allowing the opposite side to have its fire first, opened the proceedings with a statement—having armed himself with the opinion of the people whom he described as Government's "constitutional advisers."

The Law Member was conspicuous by his absence.

Sir James Grigg repeated the same arguments using the same expressions as on the previous day. When he used the word "Demonstration" with reference to the other side the Chair intervened with the observation "I would advise the Honourable Member not to use the word "Demonstration".

The only new point which he made was that Section 67-a of the old act has been re-enacted in modified terms in ninth schedule of the new act and the effect of Section 238 of the new act, was that while it was formerly possible to treat the expenditure on civilian section, Army Dept. as votable it was no longer permissible.

This proposition was vigorously assailed by Mr. Ramdas and Hosain Imam. Mr. Ramdas maintained, section 238 gave no such mandatory power and if read with 67 a clearly showed the Governor-General had discretion to continue the old practice.

The leader of the Congress party protested against Sir J. Grigg's speech as adding insult to injury. Mr. Hosain Imam was even more vehement in denouncing what he called "borrowed opinion" read by the Finance Member and explained how Section 317 has retained for the present legislature the existing rights. He quoted also Sir Samuel Hoare's assurance in Parliament about the position under the Act that it did not abrogate the "facilities that had existed without any serious danger since 1919".

After leaders had made statements Sir A. P. Patro a nominated member got up to speak —and this was the signal for elected Indian members to leave the chamber in a body.

MAHATMA THANKS POLITICALS

"I Shall Leave No Stone Unturned On Their Behalf" Says He

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Lala Shamlal, M.L.A. (Central), has received the following telegram from Gandhiji in reply to his communication regarding the breaking of the hunger-strike by the Punjab political prisoners:

"Please thank and congratulate the prisoners on their wise decision, in response to my appeal. I shall leave no stone unturned on their behalf."—United Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT FOR WARDHA

To Discuss Question Of Politicals With Mahatma

WARDHAGANJ, March 4.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, is arriving at Wardhaganj on Sunday morning, from where he will be driving straight to Shegaon for interviewing Mahatma Gandhi.

The Congress President will address a public meeting on Sunday evening.

He will leave for Nagpur on Monday on his way to Calcutta.

It is understood that Subhas Babu will discuss with Mahatma Gandhi Bengal questions, including the question of the political prisoners in that province and their problems.—United Press.

ALBERT HALL MEETING

Demands Release Of Politicals

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

A demand for the immediate and unconditional release of detenus and political prisoners was made at a crowded public meeting presided over by the Mayor of Calcutta this evening at Albert Hall. Several members of the Assembly participated. The meeting adopted a resolution disapproving of "the policy of callousness and obduracy on the part of the Government of Bengal in not releasing detenus and political prisoners."

Mr. Santakumar Roy Chowdhury, Mayor criticising the Government said the Bengal Ministry had not yet given any promise like the Congress ministries. When Gandhiji intervened, the ministry promised to release detenus and political prisoners, and the Mahatma was coming again. Public feeling should be marshalled in such a way that the ministry might not refuse his demand.

Mr. M. A. Zaman, Labour Member of the Assembly said that labour absolutely identified itself with this demand. and assured them of support of Labour for any measures for the release of political prisoners.—A. P.

OUT TO TEACH CHINA

Baron Hirota Raises Red Bogey To Foil Opposition To Mobilisation Bill

TOKIO, March 4.

"Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek apparently has a mind to start a Communist movement in collusion with the Soviets, and thereby carry on protracted hostilities against Japan, unless Foreign Powers help him," declared Baron Hirota addressing the Diet Committee, dealing with the National Mobilisation Bill, to which must opposition has arisen.

Baron Hirota declared that China must speedily be made to reconsider a mistaken conception of the present situation, namely, that utter confusion, financial or otherwise, is likely to overtake Japan before long.—Reuter.

JAPANESE AND KRA CANAL

RANGOON, March 4.

A categorical denial of the Kra Canal project rumour, was given in the House of Representatives by Mr. Walter Boothgravely, Chief of the Defence Department, answering a short notice question. He said that the press statement, that Japanese engineers surveying the neck of the land between Victoria Point and the Gulf of Siam with the intention of digging a canal through the Ishthmus Kra, is groundless. Mr. Boothgravely added that the advantages to be gained from such an undertaking are negligible.—A.P.

BOMBAY GOVT. TO MOVE TO POONA

BOMBAY, March 4.

It is understood that the Bombay Government, at a Cabinet meeting held this afternoon, decided to move to Poona for the usual monsoon season in June.

The Cabinet also approved the draft bill regarding the indigenous system of medicine and also the bill to amend the Municipal Boroughs Act of 1935. The amendment will do away with separate electorates for Harijans provided in the Municipal Boroughs Act.—A. P.

ANDHRA JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

Tushar Kanti Ghosh To Preside

GUNTUR, March, 4.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has been invited to preside over the Andhra Provincial, Journalists' Conference during the Easter holidays.

Mr. Ghosh has accepted the invitation.—A. P.

SAXENA TO INTERVIEW DELHI POLITICAL

NEW DELHI, March. 3.

The "United Press" learns that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has granted permission to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M. L. A., (Central), Secretary to Political Sufferers' Relief Committee, to interview B. K. Dutt in the Delhi District Jail. It is understood that Mr. Saxena will see Dutt on Monday.—United Press.

No Submission TO REICH Interference

WILL CO-OPERATE FOR PEACE

But Ready To Defend At All Costs Sovereignty Of State

PRAGUE, March 4.

The reference made in Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech to the ten million Germans living beyond the German frontiers formed the text of a speech by Premier Hodza to both the Houses of Parliament.

He said "if Herr Hitler implied that the three millions of Germans in Czechoslovakia could be protected by the Reich, that will constitute an unwarrantable interference in our internal affairs. Czechoslovakia is ready to talk and co-operate, but only on the basis of equality. The population of this Republic will defend every attribute of its sovereignty. It is ready for the maximum sacrifice unhesitatingly. Czechoslovakia is stronger to-day than at any time in her history. We have not been afraid for thousand years, and we are not afraid to-day. All the ethnical components of our state are being given satisfaction for their social and economic requirements, also utmost human and civic liberties.—Reuter.

Cabinet Refuse To Ratify Styrian Agreement

VIENNA, March 3.

It is officially announced that M. Stephan, anti-Nazi Governor of Styria, has resigned and been replaced by Doctor Rudolf Trummer, a militant Catholic and a strong supporter of Dr. Schuschnigg.

The Cabinet by a large majority refused to ratify M. Seyssinquart's agreement with the Styrian Nazis, permitting private individuals to wear Nazi badges and give the Nazi salute.

The situation is tense and there is reason to believe that the German Charge d'Affaires is keeping close touch with it.—Reuter.

Kumardhubi Strike Situation

ASANSOL, March, 4.

Three thousand five hundred workmen of the Kumardhubi Engineering and Firebrick Silica Works have struck work in sympathy with the workmen of the Eagle Rolling Mills Kumardhubi, who are already on strike for alleged personal grievances.

Mr. Homi Modi, President of the Labour Federation, arrived here yesterday and advised the workers to continue the strike firmly and peacefully till their demands had been fulfilled.—A. P.

BATLIWALA CASE APPEAL

Judgment Reserved

MADRAS, Mar. 4.

In the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Horwill reserved judgment on the criminal appeal preferred by Batliwala, Bombay Socialist, against his conviction and sentence of six months' simple imprisonment by the Nellore Sessions judge on the charge of sedition, in respect of a speech delivered at Venkatagiri.

The Public Prosecutor contended that the speech was full of venom and was intended to create disaffection against the Government.—A. P.

London.—King Carol is paying a State visit to London on March 22 and will be staying for three days.

DEADLOCK AGAIN

Anglo-Irish Conference Unable To Solve Partition Issue

LONDON, March 4.

The Anglo-Irish Plenary Conference this morning lasted only 45 minutes, and adjourned until Monday evening or Tuesday morning.

It is understood, a virtual deadlock has occurred on the Partition issue, and it is now a question of exploring what maximum agreement is possible without solving the partition difficulty. For example, whether a trade agreement can be made, which will cover the annuities question, as also whether any agreement on Defence is possible. Meantime, trade talks will continue uninterruptedly.—Reuter.

SOVIET SPY TRIAL CONFESSION

MOSCOW, March 4.

M. Khodzhayev, ex-Premier of the Uzbek Soviet republic, giving evidence in the spy trial, confessed that he had plotted to make the town of Bokhara a buffer state between the British and Soviet territory. He said that [illegible] officer secured had promised the formation of an independent Uzbek under British protection.—Reuter's Special Service.

Alleged Plot To Kill Soviet Leaders

MOSCOW, March, 4.

M. Rosengoltz, former London Charge d' Affaires, testifying at the Moscow trial, described an alleged plot in May last year to seize Kremlin and kill Soviet leaders and gain control of the O.G.P.U.

Rosengoltz said, Marshal Tukhachevsky, Chief of General Staff, who with seven generals was executed on June 11 last had assured him of the support of the military for a Putsch on May Day. The Putsch did not materialise and Tukhachevsky was transferred to Volga region on May 10.—Reuter.

INDIAN ASSAULTED

LONDON, March 4.

Because of an assault by an attendant at Hammersmith "Palais de dance", Daljit Singh of New Delhi was awarded 360 sterling.

Daljit Singh who has been in the R.A.F. alleged that he stood on a table to see the Exhibition dance. An attendant pulled him off and subsequently when Daljit Singh demanded, the manager, assaulted him breaking his nose and injuring his eyes. The defence denied the allegations. Daljit Singh maintained that it was untrue he had been drinking in excess.—Reuter.

CONGRESS-PROJA COALITION

"It Is News To Me", Says Sarat Bose

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Interviewed regarding the press report about the possibility of a re-shuffling of the Bengal Cabinet and a Congress-Proja Coalition, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, said: "It is news to me that negotiations have been going on behind the scene during the last few days between Calcutta, Wardha and Bombay with reference to the formation of a Congress-cum-Proja coalition Government.

The press message on the subject appearing in this morning's Calcutta papers, purports to have been transmitted from Bombay. I understand a similar message has appeared in this morning's Bombay papers purporting to have been transmitted from Calcutta. Whether negotiations have been going on by telegram between unnamed persons is more than I can say."—A.P.

President's Parting Message To Bombay

Give Better Account Of Yourselves In Next Fight For Freedom

STRESSES NEED FOR ORGANISED DISCIPLINE IN CONGRESS RANKS

IN HIS PARTING MESSAGE, SJT. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, AT A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN THE SPACIOUS COMPOUND OF SOJPAL CHAWLS, DADAR, BOMBAY, ON FRIDAY NIGHT SAID: "I SHALL LEAVE BOMBAY TO-MORROW WITH THE MOST PLEASANT, THOUGH SHORT, MEMORIES AND WITH CONFIDENCE THAT WHEN OCCASION ARISES—AS IT IS BOUND TO ARISE IN THE NEAR FUTURE—MY FRIENDS AND RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE A BETTER ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES THAN THEY HAVE DONE IN THE PAST, IN THE COUNTRY'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM."

Subhas Babu was visibly moved when he said in ringing tones: "We are born as slaves and we have continued to be slaves for a very long time; but let us now resolve to die as free men. So let us all gird up our loins and be ready to face the ordeal."

The compound was packed to capacity and the long balconies of the three-storeyed buildings that surrounded the compound on three sides were crowded. Special arrangements were made for women and national volunteers were on duty.

"It is quite clear," Mr. Bose observed, "that Congress cannot think of working the Federal scheme even though some may think that we are working it as they think that we are working the Provincial part of the constitution. But we are not working the Provincial part of the constitution: we are only using it for our own advantage."

EXAMPLES OF U.P. & BIHAR

The moment the Congress ministers realised, that they could not strengthen the nation, the speaker thought they would be glad to resign their offices as they had done in U.P. and Bihar. Ministers were there, Mr. Bose observed, not for any self-aggrandisement; they did not adorn the seats for the mere fun of it. They were not there for being called the Hon. members. Those ministers were honourable even before they were there as ministers and would be honourable even after they left those places.

There were occasions, he said, when the movement would go on at an increasing tempo; there were also other occasions when slackness would creep in as in their struggle during and before 1933. For sometime, it had to be admitted, there was a political slump.

But since the last elections whose results staggered the British Government, there was a turning of the tide and that phase still continued.

Sometimes, before one paid the price for Freedom, one would get it but on some other occasions one had to actually pay the price. But in either case they had to be prepared.

"BE PREPARED"

The crisis might arise not only on Federation issue, he emphasised. It might arise on any other issue as it had once arisen on almost a trifling issue like the release of 41 political prisoners It might arise with regard to Provincial part of the constitution as it might arise on the Federal part.

In politics there was no such thing as equilibrium. All must be prepared and leave the rest of the work in the lap of Gods.

"We have learnt enough and we have suffered enough and we do not think that we need any more lessons. We are aware of our weakness as much as our strength." he added.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

After laying stress on the constructive programme of the Congress work which was important to build up the morale and economic conditions of the people, the need for organised discipline in the Congress ranks after enrolling still more members and the necessity to bring every group or individual who had not been in the Congress before, by all means of persuasion, the Congress President did not doubt that the country would reach her avowed goal, if the people had patriotic feelings, prudence, political wisdom and a spirit of service and self-sacrifice.

At the outset, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Nagindas Master and Mr. I. S. Patel spoke appealing to the audience to bear in mind what the Congress President had said and act accordingly when the time would come.

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

Today (Saturday)

3 p.m. (S.T.): Visit to the Pathare Prabhu Ladies' Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

5-50 p.m. (S.T.): Departure from V.T. Public send-off at Station.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, will be leaving Bombay to-day (Saturday) at 5-50 p.m. (S.T.) by Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).

The departure of the Congress President is public. He will be accorded a salute by various volunteer organisations in the City. Arrangements have been made to enable the members of the Congress executives in the City to give the Congress President a send-off. The members of the executives are expected to be present at Victoria Terminus Station Platform No. 13—before 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) The volunteers are requested to take up their posts at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

NATIONAL GUARDS

The Hon Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:

All the members of the National Guards are hereby informed that they should be present in full uniform at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station to accord send off to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President Indian National Congress.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Tamil Brahmin Bride or virgin widow to marry a youth (high class Tamilian) in decent position. Correspondence confidential. Apply Box No. 9920, "Bombay Chronicle".

Graduate youth, 30, strong, handsome personality, highly connected, rich father's only son, now Secretary|Manager of very big Muslim Landholder and Central Assembly Member. Hindu with tender feelings for Islam, seeks cultured, educated, handsome girl of noble family. Please correspond confidentially, with latest photo, Post Box 9901, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Young, capable Gujarati assistant for business office, well up in accounts, English correspondence and office management. Apply own handwriting, stating experience, qualifications, salary expected to Box No. 9927, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted capable and experienced man for supervising a running building material business in Bombay with best academical accomplishments. Apply Box No. 9914, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Printers of high quality work. Apply personally with specimens of work done before, to Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Ltd., 129, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (8069)

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of the Thackersey College of the Indian Women's University, Bombay, on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 plus an allowance of Rs. 25. Applicants should state academic qualifications, teaching and administrative experience and mother-tongue, which should be Gujarati or Marathi. Applications should reach the Registrar, S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University, 3—4, Carnegy Road, Fort, Bombay, No. 1, before the 2nd of April 1938. (8039)

If you wish to earn Rs. 70 to 75 monthly guaranteed in cotton business with a capital of Rs. 500 (investment safe). Apply to Box No. 9926, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a teacher, knowing Gujarati preferred, those speaking Cutchi or Marathi and knowing to play harmonium or mandolin, state qualifications and lowest salary expected. Apply Box No. 9917, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted teachers either sex for a new school to be started in June All subjects including music, physical training, Gujarathi-knowing preferred. Also lady teachers to work in the Montessorie and primary departments. Apply with testimonials stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary required to Box No. 9911, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted graduates, with Honours in English to teach English in the Matriculation Classes at Vaso and Anand. Experienced ones will be preferred. Pay according to experience and qualifications. Apply sharp to the Secretary, Charotar Education Society, Anand. (8035)

62. TO BE LET

To Let, Gowalia Tank, behind Mahavir Vidyalaya, Boyce House, flats, blocks, rooms For Hindoos only. Phone: 42292. Apply Box No. 9913, "Bombay Chronicle".

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let. Flats in "Bombay View", Kittridge Road, Colaba. Apply Premjee Nagurdas, 84, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. (9928)

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

Andheri, Ghodbunder Road, one minute's walk from station, up to date two-storied bungalow, two drawing rooms, dining room, four bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, servants' quarters, garden, detached eight-roomed cottage. Apply Amersey and Sons, Ballard Estate. (9912)

74. TO LET (UPCOUNTRY)

Mahableshwar: Bungalows; Cottages; Furnished separate Rooms. for cheap rents. Apply Adurjee Brothers, House Agents (Established 1896). (9800)

86. SHOPS TO LET

To Let.—Show room in "Dream Land" at New Queen's Road, near Roxy Talkies, Ask Liftman. (9929)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car charges moderate. Apply Box 9908, "Bombay Chronicle".

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

Pontiac 5 seater Saloon 1936, owner driven 10,500 miles, paint work as new, N number, excellent condition. Owner gone home. Nearest offer Rs. 2,500. Phone Middleton, 26583. (9923)

153. CLASSES

Bombay Matric Ideal Preparatory Class solves University Papers for one month from 7th March. Fees rupees Five. Empress Mahal, Dadar Tram Terminus, Bombay. (9925)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Wanted all to learn complete Touch Typewriting in one month Rs. 7. Shorthand speciality. Special arrangement for ladies. Standard Typewriter Co., Opposite Lloyds Bank. (9884)

174. BOOKS

"Practical Race Calculator" Only Book that reveals, unknown system to find winner. Regain your losses, double your wealth. Rs. 5, King Coy., Booksellers, Cheapest House, Hornby Road, Bombay. (9907)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Hernia—Wonderful cure by outward application, Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (9322)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Rejuvenation Confidential Treatment, safe guaranteed permanent cure, get young while there is still time. Plans free. Write Bose Homjee Hall, 88, Mazagaon Road, Bombay. (9919)

240. PARTNERSHIPS OFFERED.

Wanted a partner for a chemical and colour firm of very long standing. Apply No. 9921, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees etc. Samples and Particulars Free. Jagan Nath Chanan Ram. Ludhiana. (9871)

Wanted 5 capable Agents and Supervisor to push the sale of Medicines and Perfumery goods on Rs. 120-—60|- p. m. Apply "Beepwo," 25|3, Narikeldanga Main Road, Calcutta. (9853)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MULLA & MULLA beg to inform their clients that owing to want of space in their Office, they intend to destroy all records prior to 1931. All clients desirous of taking away their papers are requested to do so on or before the 30th day of April 1938 after which date the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1938.

MULLA & MULLA.
8047.

FOR DAWOODI BOHRA STUDENTS ONLY.

Persons seeking admission for their wards to the Darul Ekamatil Hussoniyah, Dholka, for studies from English Std. I to Std. VII, and students desiring scholarships from the Trusts for higher studies are requested to send in their applications so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May and 15th June next respectively on forms to be supplied by the Trusts on receipt of annas eight the price of each form. Subsequent applications or those giving incomplete information cannot receive attention.

Trustees,
The Hussonali Abdulali Dholkawalla Charities Trusts,
Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
(8051)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED upto 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1938, from approved contractors for the supply of Office Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Cup-boards, etc. The details and sizes of furniture can be ascertained from the Deputy Accountant-General on any working day. Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Re. 1.

Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,000 in currency notes must accompany the tender. The contractor, whose tender is accepted, will be required to furnish security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Accountant-General, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, and reserves to himself the power to reject any or all of the tenders received without the assignment of a reason. The Accountant-General reserves the right to place the order for the supply with more than one contractor.

The furniture should be of first class Burmah Teak except where otherwise stated in the Schedule of Quantities and be delivered at the Central Government Offices Building, Queen's Road, Bombay not later than the 15th May, 1938.

P. R. RAU.
Accountant-General, Bombay.
Bombay, dated, the 3rd March, 1938.
8065.

Public Notices

FOR DAWOODI BOHRA COMMUNITY ONLY.

Person to whom this Trust has been helpful in prosecution of their studies will kindly communicate their present addresses and positions in life to the Trustees of Hussonali Abdulali Dholkawalla Charities Trusts, Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
(8050)

TENDER FOR BUILDING.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of a building at Byculla belonging to The Trustees, Shree Motishaw Jain Temple, estimated to cost about Rs. 70,000 only.

Tender forms, specifications, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned during the office hours.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

KORA & BHATT,
Architects, etc.

NOTICE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Bombay.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 485 on the life of Narayan Ramchandra Pilgaokar—deceased of Bombay, the policy moneys will be paid to his legal representative unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 5th March, 1938.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
(9922)

ACWORTH LEPER HOME.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) Food-stuffs, (2) Clothing and (3) Miscellaneous Stores to the Acworth Leper Home at Matunga during the year 1938-39, will be received upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1938.

All tenders should be addressed to the President and delivered at the office of the Honorary Treasurer, Acworth Leper Home at the Municipal Head Office opposite Victoria Terminus, Bombay, with the required deposits. The tenders must be enclosed in a sealed cover superscribing the description of the supplies tendered for.

Form of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to the intending tenderers on payment of Rs. 5 and the Undersigned will on application, furnish any information that may be required.

The President of the Board reserves the right to accept quotations for any one or more of the tendered schedules and does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the President,
R. K. MHATRE,
Honorary Secretary,
Acworth Leper Home.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Head Office,
Opp: the Victoria Terminus,
Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 4th March, 1938.
8064.

"MARSLAND PRICE & CO. LTD."

TAKE NOTICE that the Company will, in pursuance of the power reserved to it by Clause 9 of the Conditions endorsed on the Debentures issued by the Company, redeem the Debentures bearing Numbers 1, 2, 31, 36, 38, 53, 55, 56, 87, 106, 133, 161, 171, 187, 189, 191, 194, 199, 210, 222, 230, 235, 238, 243, 253, 260, 284, 294, 318, 334, 340, 342, 343, 344, 346, 347, 348, 351, 382 and 399 ... ... (being 10 per cent. of the Debentures) which were drawn by lots for such redemption as provided in the said Clause, on the 31st day of March 1938 or any subsequent working day except Saturdays between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. at which date all principal and interest due upto the said date under the said respective Debenture will be paid to the holder thereof on presentation and surrender by him to the Company of the Debenture in question as also the coupons representing subsequent interest, at the registered office of the Company at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay and take further notice that Interest on the said respective Debentures shall cease to run as from the said 31st day of March, 1938."

Dated this 4th day of March, 1938.

For & on behalf of
Marsland Price & Co.,
The Premier Construction Co.
Ltd. Agents.
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
8075.

Public Notices

THE SURAT ELECTRICITY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th to MONDAY, the 28th March 1938, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1938.
8068.

THE INDIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Is offering two SCHOLARSHIPS of £250 each to suitable Indian women applicants for fifteen months' training and experience as teachers in England. Applicants must be graduates of an Indian University with teaching experience. Term commences September, 1938.

The selected candidates will be required to pay their own return passages. Applications stating qualifications, age, teaching experience, medical certificate and recommendation from the head of the Institution in which the candidate is at present employed should reach the Secretary Indian Women's Education Association, Northbrook Room, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7, not later than the 30th April, 1938.
(8063)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for MONDAY, the 7th March, 1938, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

60. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar, seconded by Mr. M. I. Rowjee and supported by Mr. V. N. Vedak —For voting a Civic Address to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, on his next visit to Bombay.

61. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For protesting against the proposed increase in the sur-tax on consumption of electrical energy.

62. From Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, seconded by Mr. M. A. Karanjawala—Regarding absence of Mr. B. S. N. Cooper from meetings of the Corporation.

63-65. From Mr. V. N. Vedak—For (63) reserving suitable sites in various Municipal estates for public conveniences; (64) securing a reduction in the Bus fare between the Mahim Causeway and the Colaba Causeway; and (65) providing traffic islands at the (i) junction of Lady Jamshedji Road and Gokhale Road and (ii) Parel Poibawdi Tram Terminus.

66-67. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner regarding (66) measures to be taken to check the construction of unauthorized works; and (67) provision of dust-bin stands in the compound of buildings in the Hindu Colony and the nuisance committed on the Frere Bridge at Grant Road.

By Order of His Worship the
Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th March, 1938.
8072.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE ASSISTANT JUDGE, HYDERABAD.

Suit No. 41 of 1938.

THE BOMBAY CO: LIMITED, having its Registered Office at Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

M/S PARMUKHLAL MANILAL, a Firm, of Cotton merchants and Commission Agents doing business in partnership as Members of joint Hindu Family at Hyderabad and elsewhere with their Head Office at Ahmedabad. (1.) Parmukhlal Manilal, (2.) Manilal Gopalbahi, Hindu Gujrati merchants residing at Ahmedabad and (3.) On whoevers be the Manager thereof ..... Defendants

To,

Defendant No. 1 Parmukhlal Manilal, merchant, residing at Ahmedabad.

The plaintiff has filed a suit against you for Rs. 3,200-0-0. If you fail to appear on 7th March 1937 at 10 A.M. ex parte order will be passed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day 26th February, 1938

HASSAMAL CHOTTASING.
Clerk of the Court.
8073.

Public Notices

TRADE MARK WARNING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients the Parker Pen Company of Janesville, Wisconsin, U.S.A., are the exclusive owners in India of the following trade-marks on pens, pencils, desk sets, ink, and other writing accessories:

1. Trade-mark consisting of the representation of an arrow,
2. Trade-mark consisting of the word "VACUMATIC."

Declarations in respect of the said Trade-Marks were filed by our clients in India in the year 1933 and the said Trade-Marks have been used by them on pens, pencils, desk sets, ink, clips, nibs and other writing accessories to identify goods of their manufacture inter alia imported and sold in India.

A number of importations of pens bearing an arrow clip or having an arrrow engraved on the nib or both have recently been made into Bombay. Our clients have been content so far to take no further action than to have such infringing clips and nibs removed and destroyed or to agree to such importations being reshipped.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that proceedings will be taken against any person, firm or company found using the said trade-marks or either of them on pens, pencils, desk sets, ink, clips, nibs and other writing accessories or importing, selling, offering for sale, advertising or otherwise dealing directly in the above-mentioned goods bearing the above trade-marks or any of them not manufactured by the Parker Pen Company.

Our clients are also the owners of Patent No. 21566 relating inter alia to laminated fountain pens.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1938.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Attorneys for
PARKER PEN COMPANY, Janesville, Wisconsin, U S A.
8060.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1522 of 1937.

MANILAL KARAMCHAND.
..... Plaintiff.

(V|s)

Messrs MANEKLAL PRAKASCHANDRA, a firm.
..... Defendants

To,

RAOJI, BAPUCHAND ,a partner in the firm of abovenamed defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit as a short cause against the defendants firm in which you are a partner to recover Rs. 8,160-8-0 (Rupees eight thousand one hundred and sixty and annas eight) with interest thereon at six annas per cent. per month from 23rd September, 1937, till judgment and costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment, for sale of two shares of Tata Power preference bearing Nos. 727 and 728; for handing over net sale proceeds to the Plaintiff towards satisfaction of Decretal amount and for other necessary reliefs. The Court has fixed the hearing of the suit on the 23rd day of March 1938.

Also Take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1938.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
77, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.
(8076)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 2067 of 1937.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

NOORMAHOMED LILANI & FAROOKH H. SHIVJI
..... Defendants.

To

(1) Noormahomed Lilani carrying on business as Noormahomed Lilani & Co.

(2) Farrokh H. Shivji carrying on business as Messrs. Mawaz Glass Works.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you Rs. 2,530 interest and costs due under a promissory note for Rs. 2,500. You are summoned to enter your appearance within ten days hereof; in default, the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree as aforesaid.

If you enter your appearance as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will thereafter serve upon you a Summons for Judgment, when you will be entitled to ask for leave to defend the suit if you satisfy the Court there is a defence on the merits.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1938.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
8066.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re: The Estate of Pirozshaw Pallonji Bhagalia of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 1st day of March, 1938, the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction has granted Letters of Administration to our client Mr. Dinshawji Pallonji Bhagalia (of Cutch Bhuj) to the property and credits of Pirozshaw Pallonji Bhagalia alias Pirosha Pallonji alias Pirojshaw Pallonji alias Peroshaw Pallonji late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant. All persons who claim to be creditors or interested in the abovementioned estate are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to file their claims in writing with the undersigned as the attorneys for the said Administrator Mr. Dinshawji Pallonji Bhagalia at their address hereunder mentioned as also all the persons who are indebted to the said estate or who are in possession of any movable property or the said deceased are hereby required within the same period to hand over the same to the said attorneys. Thereafter our client the said Administrator will proceed to distribute and wind up the said estate without in any way being liable in respect of the claims (if any) not so filed as aforesaid which please note.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1938.

RUSTOMJI & GINVALA,
Attorneys for Mr. Dinshawji Pallonji Bhagalia.
Address:—
107, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
(8074)

Auction Sales.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant, of complete Household Furniture, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield Sets, Remington Typewriter No. 12, Safe, Sofa Cabinet, Wrist Watches, Remington Portable, etc.,

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES AND LOOSE COTTON (BENGAL, KHANDESH, BERAR, ETC.).

Messrs MENESSE & COY., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1938, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at Old Jamshed Mills, vacant ground, opposite the Dawn Mills, Fergusson Road, Parel, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned cotton damaged by fire and or water salved from the fire that lately occurred in the Cotton Godown of the Dawn Mills.

The above will be sold in the different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Around The Courts

Bombay, Friday.

A four-year-old girl playing with a match box struck a match The flames caught her frock, with the result that she sustained burns.

Pramila Jachavji was removed to the Poby Clinic at Queen's Road, where she died.

The Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

People in the Hanging Gardens witnessed a boy and two others vigorously pursuing a Fakir early yesterday morning.

A police constable, however, put an end to the chase by arresting the Fakir.

It is stated that the Fakir seized the boy, who was seated on a bench, by the throat, and removed a ten-rupee note from his pocket.

The boy, about fourteen years old, raised a cry and started pursuing the Fakir, who attempted to run away. Two other men soon joined in the chase.

The Fakir, when he saw the hopelessness of the situation, threw away the note, which was later taken charge of by the constable.

Mahomed Dost Mahomed, the Fakir, was placed before a Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon and was remanded in custody.

Sub-Inspector Rane of the Anti-Gambling Squad raided a room on the ground floor of Hari Building on Dr. Batliwala Road, Poibavdi, and effected the arrest of Noormahomed Gabruddin and Mahomedalli Jafaralli.

The accused were bailed out in the Girgaum Court till the 14th instant.

The Bhoiwada Police raided Room No. 59 on the first floor of B. D. D. Chawl No. 1 at Naigaum and arrested Mohidin Mohomedsab and Ibrahim Adam last night. The accused were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 at the Girgaum Court to-day till the 15th instant.

A Successful Appeal

The execution of a decree against a property belonging to the judgment debtor's father by means of an alleged untrue statement that the father was dead landed two persons in a prosecution for giving false evidence in judicial proceedings.

The two accused, Vasudev Kalusha Khatri and Vishnu Amrit Bhave, were convicted by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh, who sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15 each.

In appeal, the High Court has acquitted both the accused.

It appeared that the first accused obtained a decree against one Nooroodin and he sought to execute the decree against a property which stood in the name of Nooroodin's father, Abdul Gafoor.

With a view to stealing a march over another creditor who had obtained a decree against Nooroodin and his father, the first accused, it was alleged, put in a "Darkhast" in Court stating that the father was dead and therefore the property belonged to Nooroodin. This was supported by the second accused in an affidavit.

By this means the first accused got his decree executed against the property.

Smarting under a sense of discomfiture, the other creditor complained that the accused had given false evidence in Court, since Abdul Gaffoor was still living and not dead as alleged.

In appeal it was contended that the accused after making enquiries honestly believed that the man was dead. They had no intention of deliberately giving false evidence.

Their lordships quashed the convictions and acquitted both the accused.

Bandra Councillor Fined

A Municipal Councillor of Bandra, Mrs. Anne Almeida, was bound over and her two brothers, Joe and Austin Fernandez, were fined by Mr. V. N. Pradhan, First Class City Magistrate of Bandra, when he convicted them on a charge of defamation, filed by Prof. J. B. R. d'Almeida.

The Magistrate reviewed the evidence for the prosecution. Four witnesses, of whom two are staying in the same building and one in the neighbourhood, were examined and testified to having heard the abusive and defamatory language. As against this, said the Magistrate, accused No. 1 stated that it was a false complaint. She gave an explanation of the incident on April 12, which was not accepted by the Magistrate.

"It is said" continued the Magistrate, "that the complainant has been developing and making imaginary allegations against the accused, but looking to the evidence of the respectable witnesses and the previous history of the relations between the parties, it cannot be said that the complainant is bolstering up a false case against the accused."

"Considering the whole evidence I find that prosecution case has been amply proved against all the three accused. I, therefore, find them guilty of the offence under Section 500 I.P.C., (defamation) and convict them of that offence.

"As regards punishments in the case of accused No. 1, taking into consideration the fact that she is a woman and that there had been estranged relations between the parties which may have impelled her to act in the way which she did in committing this offence, I think it will be better if she is dealt with under Section 562 Cr. P. C. I order that she should be bound over in the amount of Rs. 100 for a period of one year with one surety. As regards accused Nos. 2 and 3 I order that they should each pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment."

A twenty-three year old teacher employed in South Africa was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or, in default, to undergo six months' imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of importing a revolver and 23 rounds of cartridges without licence.

Dayabhai Karsamji was arrested on February 19, when he arrived in Bombay from South Africa by the s.s. "Talrea". The Customs officials, suspecting a false bottom to one of his trunks, got it opened. It was found to contain one revolver and 23 rounds of cartridges. He was then arrested and charged under Section 19 (F) of the Arms Act.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy.

Mr. Saher, who appeared for the accused, urged that the Court should not pass a sentence of imprisonment on the accused as it would deprive his right of citizenship in Africa. The accused, he said, had acquired the rights of citizenship in Africa after six years' stay there. He was a young man with an income of £10 a month.

Holding that there was a clear case of concealment of the revolver on the part of the accused, the Magistrate found him guilty of the charge of importing a revolver without licence and sentenced him as above.

H. H. The Maharaja of Indore (garlanded) sailed for England on Wednesday. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur (right) was present at the wharf to see him off.

Mr. Gope Ram Gur Bux

Mr. Gope Gur-Bax writes:

It will be interesting to note that my name is neither Mr. Gur-Bux nor Mr. Nur Bux as given in "Bombay Chronicle" but merely Mr. Gur-Bux as a member of the deputation of the Adult Franchise League which waited on the Congress President Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose the other day.

I know there is nothing in a name, but I would very much wish to be represented as Hindu first, to which fold I am proud to belong. My full name is Gope Ram Krishna Gur-Bax.

(Continued from col. 6)

Kapoor. 7-20 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 7-55 Parkash Chand. 8-15 Court Life under Moghals. A talk in Hindustani by Y. S. Chishti. 8-30 Vatsalabai Kumthekar and Manohar Kapoor. 8-55 Manohar Kapoor. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Students and Strikes. A debate. Anwar-ul Haq: For. M. Mazhar Ali: Against. 10-0 'Pipal Ki Chhaon Men'. A play in Hindustani. By H. A. Khan. 10-30 Vatsalabai Kumthekar.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97 m). GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15-18 Mc|s (19.76m.). GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.). GSD 11.75 Mc|s (25.53 m.).

P.M.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Recital. By Kenneth Ellis (Bass) and Karoly Szenasy (Violin). 8-15 At Black Dog. 8-45 Glasgow Orphans Choir. 9-15 Association Football. 10-15 News, Sport.

10-50 p.m. to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes. GSO 15.18 Mc|s (19.76 m.). GSC 9.58 Mc|s (31.32 m.). GSB 9.51 Mc|s. (31.55 m.). GSB 9.51 Mc|s. (31.55 m.).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmissions I & II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

7.30 A. M. Record Programme.
A.M.

11-30 AIR Artists: Sitar Hindol. 11-40 Manhar G. Barwe, Asaveri and Thumri.
P.M.

12-10 Nandram and Karnataki. 12-13 Rajkumari and Harilal. 12-30 Shamsuddin. 12-40 Harischandra Bali. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Recorded Programme. 5-30 Manhar G. Barwe, Puria, Khayal and tarana. 5-45 Ebrahim, film song on clarionet. 5-50 Mira Alexander 6-5 Mandolin, Patdeep. 6-10 Saroja and Indira Iyengar. Vocal duets with veena and violin accompaniments. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Indian Labour and I. L. Office, talk in Gujarati by Kanji Dwarkadas. 7-45 p.m. Harischandra Bali, Purba and tilang: Ugich ka kanta. 8-20 AIR Orchestra, Pancham Bageshri. 8-30 Commercial News, 8-45 Rajkumari and Harilal Gujarati duets. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Manhar G. Barwe: Musical Saw. 9-30 News. 9-45 "My Choice" talk by Purshottam Tricumdas. 10 Woodwind Trio. 10-15 W. Hyde: Baritone. 10-30 Violin, Pianoforte Recital.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

A. M.

8.0 Air Orchestra: Bhatiar. 8.10 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerjee. 8.25 G. T. Joshi. 8.45 Sumatibai Wadkar. 9.10 News in English. 9.20 In Hindustani. 9.30 Nivruttiboa Sar Naik of Miraj. 10.0 Jogmaya Mukerjee. 10.10 Ratan Piya. 10.20 S. D. Batish.

TRANSMISSION II

P. M.

12.30 Through the Provinces. Bengal, Madras, Delhi. 1.30 Variety.

TRANSMISSION III

5.0 P. M. G. T. Joshi 5.20 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerjee. 5.30 Nivruttiboa Sar Naik. 5.50 S. D. Batish. 6.0 Sumati Wadkar. 6.30 G. T. Joshi. 6.45 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerjee. 8.0 If I were a Political Leader: humorous sketch in Hindustani by S. Thanvi. 8.15 Nivruttiboa Sar Naik. 8.40 Manohar. 8.45 Sumati Wadkar. 9.15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9.30 In English. 9.45 Carnival Nights: 10.0 Compulsory Free Primary Education in India is a Dream? A debate, N. K. Sidhanta: Yes, Har Bilas Sarda: No. 10.15 Carnival Nights: 2 (Contd.). 10.55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.3 metres, 9.575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.
P. M.

5.0 All-India Women's Hockey Tournament, A commentary. 6.0 to 7.0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7.0 S. D. Batish. 7.15 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerjee. 7.30 Cocktail-Time. 8.0 to 9.45 Programmes as in Delhi 1. 9.45 Sumati Wadkar. 10.0 to 10.15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10.15 'Butoka Bangla'. 10.55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc|s. and 49.1 m., 6.109 kc|s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

P.M.

12-36 Variety Programme. 1-36 Recorded Programme. 2-6 Perils of Sea. Talk in Bengali by Ghosh. 2-21 Musical Diversions by S. C. Chatterjee. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Tarja by K. L. Sarcar and party. 6-21 Sudhir Banerjee. 6-36 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 6-51 Jagrata-Bhagaban. 7-51 In America. Talk in Bengali by Bimal Mukherjee. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Special Moharram Programme. Tahtul-Lafz, Chapter 1, Invitation to Kufa. Hadis, Historical incidents. Nauha, Elegy. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Recorded Programme. 9-36 Francisco Casanova and his Orchestra.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.

P.M.

6-45 Khabare Atare, 7-45 Vocational and Technical Education. Talk in Hindustani by Hon. Malik K. B. Khan. 8-0 A programme for woman, Recitation from the Quran. 8-15 Readings from 'Ismati Dastar-khwan' 8-25 Pastimes for Women. Talk in Hindustani by Begam Aslam. 8-40 Readings. 8-50 Can Illiterate Women make good House-wives? Debate in Hindustani. K. S. Ghaznavi: Yes. Kumari Nissar Fatima: No., 9-0 In Kitchen. A talk in Hindustani by S. Begam. 9-10 Readings from 'Gudri men Lal'. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc|s.

P.M.

6-0 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 6-30 For Countryside. News, Market rates at 6-45 p.m. 7-0 Manohar

(Continued in col. 4).

TRUTH vs. EVIDENCE:
PIETY vs. PRIESTHOOD
LOYALTY vs. HUMANITY
HONOUR vs. DUTY

FOUR BIG BATTLES
FOUGHT ON THE SCREEN

Maharashtra's SONG-BIRD
LEELA
in

IN SHALINI CINETONE'S
Soulful Screen Musical

'Kanhopatra'

with LONDHE, KOLHATKAR, DINKER

Dramatic Tale of the Martyred Beauty Of MAHARASHTRA

'Kanhopatra'

Faith is SAID to move mountains:
KANHOPATRA'S Faith can be SEEN unlocking the Temple Door

2nd WEEK Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 P. M.
Sat., Sun., Holidays, 2-30 P. M.

MAJESTIC
CINEMA ... ... Girgaum

TO-MORROW (Sunday) Morning, 10 A. M.
"MARY OF SCOTLAND"

EROS
DAILY: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SAT., SUN.: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The GAYEST, GRANDEST Tuneful Musical

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

It is the looniest laugh Show! Meet the MASTER MIND..... he predicts events.....even if he has to arrange them himself!!

Book your Seat TO-DAY!

You can't afford to miss this Grandest Musical Comedy.

Also see Columbia's Popular tuneful Coloured Rhapsody:

"INDIAN SERENADE"
Popular Prices, including 9 As.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LEADING MODERN STAR
is now
STAR LEADER OF MODERNISM
The New-Style
Sabitadevi
"1938 Edition"
IN
SAGAR'S
New-Style Social
'300 Days and After'
With The New-Style
MOTILAL,
Lover, Chauffeur, Shoeblack, News-boy, Millionaire.
Also: YAKUB and BIBBO

Directed by the man who can direct her best:
SARVOTTAM BADAMI

FROM SAT. Next, March 12, at the
WEST-END
TALKIES Lamington Rd.

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Venue Of Next Olympiad Must Be Changed

(BY LOOKER-ON)

It is a matter of extreme surprise that the International Amateur Athletic Federation should have given its consent to the holding of the next Olympic Games at Tokyo in 1940. There is a feeling in almost every country that since Japan is waging an aggressive and ruthless war against China, her neighbour this International sporting event should not be held on her soil. A war, particularly a war of aggression and invasion is against all tenets of sportsmanship and brotherhood and, as such, all those who are engaged in using their brute force against their weak neighbours should be boycotted in every sphere of life. There is every possibility of the Sino-Japanese War spreading and prolonging beyond expectation. Then it will be still more difficult to stage the Olympiad in Japan. India will be showing little sympathy with her oppressed neighbour if she does not raise her voice in protest against the decision of the I.A.A.F. The venue must be changed to more congenial atmosphere.

BRITISH SWIMMERS AT STADIUM

Swimming enthusiasts of Bombay will have another opportunity of seeing some fine exhibition of swimming and diving at the Swimming pool at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday next. A couple of months ago two of the finest exponents of the art, Misiam Mausfield and Ptte Desiardines, gave some marvellous demonstrations of their talents in Bombay. Now the British team of swimmers who had been to Sydney, Australia, to participate in the British Empire Games, will give a performance here on their way home. Several of our best swimmers will also be taking part. This swimming meeting is probably the first swimming event of an International variety to be held in Bombay and it promises to be a very interesting engagement.

INDIAN TEAMS ABROAD

While there has been a great influx of visitors to India from foreign lands during the last few months, the question of sending teams out of the country has not remained out of consideration altogether. A Tennis team has already left for Europe and a Hockey team probably under the Manavadar Colours will sail for New Zealand next summer. As is well-known, the Council of the Indian Hockey Federation refused to send another team to the latter country unless their total expenses were guaranteed. The Chief of Manavadar, however, agreed to shoulder the burden of loss, if his team was allowed to make the trip. The I. H. F. has given him the necessary permission. So this tour is sure to come off.

Then there is the Cricket team organised by the Rajputana Cricket Club which is to sail for England next month. As the latest reports have been more indefinite than definite about it, I cannot say what will ultimately happen.

FOOTBALL TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

Now comes the news that the Indian Football Association of Calcutta has received an invitation from Australia to send a soccer team to that country at the end of this year. The I. F. A. has transferred it to the All-India Football Federation for necessary action. It is common knowledge that Soccer is not so popular in Australia as rugger. Consequently, Australia is not likely to make tempting offers for the visit of an Indian team. On the other hand, the chances are that they will ask the A.-I. F. F. to share a part of the expenses as New Zealand has done in case of hockey. I am frankly of the opinion—and there are many Indian sportsmen who agree with me—that no team should be sent in Missionary tours out of India unless their expenses are paid by the inviting countries.

EIGHT-BALL OVER FROM 1939

The M.C.C. has at last decided to introduce the Eight-ball over in first class matches in England from next year. This is very sensible step, as it saves a lot of time in comparison with six-ball overs, in changing positions. Australia adopted it sixteen years ago to best advantage and New Zealand follow suit four years later. As a matter of fact the last series of Test matches in Australia were played under this code and it had the general approval of the English tourists. I have no doubt it will be introduced to this country also next year as it is sure to be in South Africa and West Indies.

In this connection it is amusing to read the comments of E. A. D. Sewell. He writes to the Old Woman of Bori Bunder as follows: "The eight-ball absurdity may be tried in 1939 and 1940 and I hope both are red hot Indian summer seasons so that we may see our fast bowlers swaying up to the wicket between 5 and 6-30 p.m. and returning on crutches to the pavilion at 6-35 p.m."

SEWELL'S PROPAGANDA

I must, however, strongly protest against his remark herein: "The most punctual of ingoing batsmen in Cricket history have been the members of Porbandars and Vizianagram's teams in England. But kindly note, both had military officers for managers, and there is mighty little barrack square 'mammool' about county teams full of professionals some of whom are even suspected of being a little spoiled!" Whatever may be the faults of others, it is well-known that Indian players are always punctual, whether at home or abroad, and Sewell with his long experience of this country should know it. But in his enthusiasm for army managers, he attributes their sense of discipline to them, so that I suppose more Army Managers may be appointed for Indian teams in future. It will be well for Sewell to preach his own countrymen first about it.

Selections For To-day's Races

My Billy Should Win Aga Khan's Cup

(BY "SENEX")

The principal attraction at Mahaluxmi to-day is the Aga Khan's Spring Cup. I have decided to make a light weight my choice here and giving in most recent form, give my vote to MY BILLY. If TICANTO can get the distance he will be the big danger.

1-45 p.m. THE KURLA PLATE. (Div. I).—6 Furlongs.

TAJ LEBANAN	1
SA'AD TAHA	2
NEW LUCK	3

2-15 p.m. THE KURLA PLATE. (Div. II).—6 Furlongs

AL RABI	1
NAYIR AL IRAQ	2
GAZAL	3

2-45 p.m. THE SYRIAN PLATE. (Div. II).—6 Furlongs.

GOLDEN SCEPTRE	1
REFORMER	2
THOUSAND DOLLARS	3

3-15 p.m. THE SYDNEY PLATE. (Div. II).—1 Mile.

DON TANCREDO	1
FOOTSLOGGER	2
MUSCADET	3

3-45 p.m. THE SYDNEY PLATE. (Div. I).—1 Mile.

ASHVARAJ	1
MADAMOISELLE EILEEN	2
CHECKMATE	3

4-15 p.m. THE FIRMOY PLATE.—1 1/4 Miles.

SHERWOOD	1
CASH	2
ROYAL TASK	3

4-45 p.m. THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. (Div. II).—6 Furlongs.

GRECIAN ORB	1
SIR AMOS	2
TORQUEMADA	3

5-15 p.m. THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP.—1 1/4 Miles.

MY BILLY	1
TICANTO	2
MOTKY	3

5-45 p.m. THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. (Div. II).—6 Furlongs.

GOLD GALLEEN	1
BOLD ALAN	2
FRED STEPHENS	3

6-15 p.m. THE SYRIAN PLATE. (Div. I).—6 Furlongs.

VIOLENCE	1
BAHAR NEEL	2
TAJ SUBHAN	3

Double:—
GOLDEN SCEPTRE & SHERWOOD

Treble:—
DON TANCREDO, GRECIAN ORB, & MY BILLY.

Bombay Hockey Championship

Bombay City Go Down Fighting

Fernandes' Good Goalkeeping: Easy Victory For Lusitanians

Further progress was made in the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship when two more matches were decided on Friday.

Young Sports beat Bombay City 2—1.

Lusitanians 'A' beat Bombay Gymkhana 'B' 6—0.

Talking about the first game one can not help but mention the great display given by Babu Lal at right back for the Bombay City. He was responsible for breaking many a promising movement of the Young Sport's forwards.

That the Young Sports won is no credit for their attack-line. Their defenders deserve all the praise for their sound display but for which the City forwards might have done something.

FINE GOALKEEPING.

B. Fernandes, the winner's custodian, rose to great heights and was the man, who saved the Young Sports from a draw and even a defeat. He saved time and again from difficult angles and it will not too much to say that he earned his side the victory.

THE GAME.

The Young Sports opened with a right-wing move, which took them to their opponent's area. Keeping up their pressure they had the City defenders working hard and Otto Ernst was called upon to save on at least two occasions.

It was now for the Bombay City to retaliate; they did this quite well but their forwards failed to utilise a couple of likely openings and the first 25 minutes of play saw neither side being able to score. Following this in the last 5 minutes before the interval 2 goals were scored. S. De Mello, the Young Sport's inside-left, gave his side the lead but Tambe, after a clever move with Babu Ram, found the net and at half-time the teams stood at level with 1 goal each to their credit.

UP AND DOWN PLAY.

Up and Down play was the order when the teams crossed over and in the eleventh minute the Young Sports established the lead again when E. Carvalho, their right half-back, kept up his pace with the forwards in a raid and succeeded in beating Ernst with a placing in the corner.

This made the Bombay City work hard, they did it splendidly but Almeida, their inside-left, let them down badly by throwing away a number of good openings. On one occasion Almeida got possession of the ball after the backs were beaten but he failed to draw out the opposing goalkeeper and in the excitement of the moment pushed into the custodian's pads.

The City players never gave up trying but luck was against them and they had to leave the field having lost the match by 1 goal.

The Result:—
YOUNG SPORTS ..... 2 Goals.
BOMBAY CITY F. C. ..... 1 Goal.

TEAMS.

YOUNG SPORTS: B. Fernandes; H. Carvalho and R. D'Silva; E. Carvalho, S. D'Souza and A. D'Souza; F. D'Costa, S. Oliveira, C. Murzello, S. De Mello and E. D'Souza.

BOMBAY CITY F.S.: Ernst; Babu Lal and Brackstone; Rodrigues, D'Connor and Gidney; Bhatia, Tambe, Babu Ram, Almeida and D'Penha.

SECOND MATCH.

The second game which was played between the first string of the Lusitanians and the Bombay Gymkhana 'B' proved to be one-sided. Seeing the superiority of their opponents the Gymkhana players resorted to rough tactics, which kept the score down and the 'Lusis' only led by 2 goals at half-time.

On resumption the 'Plighty Atoms' kept up their rough play with the result that the referee had to warn most of them and at last had to order a player off the field.

Following this the Gymkhana players were forced to give up the 'Rugby tactics', which gave the Lusitanians a chance of playing their usual combined game and they added 4 more goals before the call of time. The goal-getters were F. Fernandes (2), P. Carvalho (1), R. Almeida (1), N. Fernandes (1) and M. Fernandes (1).

The Result:—
LUSITANIANS 'A' ..... 6 Goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'B' ...Nil.

TEAMS.

LUSITANIANS 'A': V. Pereira; P. Carvalho and M. Dias; N. Fernandes, N. Rodrigues and J. Pinto; M. Fernandes, F. Fernandes, E. D'Souza, R. Almeida and F. Rosario.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'B': Parry; Newman-Sanders and Garratt; Broadhurst, Milne Day and Jenkins; Robertson, Horley, Smith, Papple and Tapplen.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m. "Times of India" v. Lusitanians 'B' 5-30 p.m. Bombay Customs v. Manchester M.S.C.

AGRA, March 4.

Owing to the celebration of Moharram and Holi the District Magistrate of Agra has promulgated Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting the carrying of weapons.

SIR RAZA ALI

Arriving To-day

Sir Raza Ali, ex-Agent to the Government of India in South Africa is arriving in Bombay by s.s. "Karanja" at 8 a.m., this morning. He will be staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

KARACHI, March 4.

Postmaster Karachi informs the "Associated Press" that the westbound air mail of the 3rd instant left at 7-45 hours to-day. The inward air mail arrived at 6-23 hours on the third and the seaplane left at 7-20 hours to-day. A.P.

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Best Zephyr Shirts	4 8	Stiff Collars 6 for	2 4
Fancy Cotton Shirts	3 0	Khaki Collars 6 for	2 4
Semi Dress Shirts	3 12	Soft Collars 6 for	1 8
Boy's Fancy Shirts	2 0	Fcy. Wool Golf Hose	3 8
Fancy Cotton S. Suits	5 12	Ribbed Wool Golf Hose	3 8
Clydella Aero S. Suits	5 12	Plus Four Golf Hose	5 8
Pyjama Jumper Suits	4 12	Fcy. Cashmere Socks	1 12
Wool Dressing Gowns	7 8	Fcy. Lisle Socks	1 8
Silk Dressing Gowns	7 8	Tenova Wool Socks	1 4
Terry Bath Gowns	7 8	Fleecy Wool Scarves	2 0
Anon Cotton Vests	1 12	Art Silk Mufflers	5 0
Celanese Comb Suits	3 8	Jaeger Mufflers	3 8
Cotton Under Parts	1 8	Ties Fcy. Silk W.E.	1 8
Felt Hats Snap Brim	7 8	Batswing Bow ties	1 8
Hawkes Trop Bowlers	7 8	Mayfair Spot Foulard	1 12
Smart Velour Hats	15 0	Washing W. E. Ties	0 2

LADIES DEPT BARGAIN

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Sports Suits	10 8	Sports Shirts	2 0
Cotton Frocks	10 0	Woollen Swim Suits	5 12
Silk Frocks	12 8	Sunshades	5 0
Evening Gowns	20 0	Art Silk Scarves	0 12
Dressing Gowns	17 8	Ballito Silk Hose	3 12
Art Silk Blouses	7 8	French Silk Hose	3 12
Evening Coatees	11 4	3/4 Silk Hose	4 4
Beach Jumper	5 0	3/4 Lisle Hose	2 12
Bath Wraps	3 12	Celanese Brassieres	1 8

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Phalgun Sudh 3, 1994
Muslim: Mohurum 2, 1357
Parsi: Meher 1, 1307
Hightide: 1-33; 14-08
Lowtide: 7-41; 19-50
Sunrise: 6h. 56m.
Sunset: 6h. 46m.

S. S. 'Rajputana' sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Legislative Assembly, 10-30 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

I regret to announce that my elder brother Mr. Vasudeo Narayan Lele who was employed in G.I.P. Rly., and working as an accountant in the Transportation Dept. died at 1-30 a.m. in Bombay on the 11th Feb. 1938 after a brief illness from fever. He was one of the pioneers of Gograss Bhiksha and took prominent part in bringing out the Gograss Patrika.

(Sd) Govind Narayan Lele 5 Dongre Baug, Dadar.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR.

Their Schedule 'Plane came on Friday afternoon, 1 hour late, due to fog.

AT WORLI

Another public meeting will be held at Worli to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Jamboree Maidan, Kamgar Nagar, (Worli).

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Port Amelia Ibo and Mozambique per extra s.s. "Naringa" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 5th instant.

UNCLAIMED BEDDING

Mr. Saraiya Natvarlal P. writes from Jain United Home, Peerbhai Building, Princess St., Bombay:—"An unclaimed bedding came into my possession at the Central Station, Bombay. The owner should call and take delivery of it soon."

BENGALI HUMORIST IN BOMBAY

Ramani Mohan Ghosal, Caricaturist and Humorist and Phani Mukherjee—(Sitar) will give some social skits and music display at the Social Gathering at Kshatrya Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) 6-30 p.m. Dadar B.B. and C.I. Ry.

LOHANAS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Lohana Community will be held at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Kandewadi, Kanbai's Wadi, Lohana Kanyashalla Hall to pass condolence resolutions on the sad and untimely death of V. K. Adhiya. Mr. Vallabhji Ramji will preside.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Sabha, a Send-Off will be given to Mr. V. B. Shanbhag, whose oppointment as a probationer to the Indian Police has been approved by the Secretary of State for India, at the Kanara Brotherhood Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

PROCESSION OF HARIJANS.

To support the Harijan Temple Entry Bill, a procession will start from Bhangwadi at 4-30 p.m. and will pass through Kalbadevi Road Dadiseth Agiari Lane, Kabutarkhana. After the procession, a public meeting will be held near C. P. Tank Road, to-day (Saturday).

RESERVE BANK EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Association, Bombay, Mr. K. G. Ambegaokar, Officer-in-Charge, Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Bank staff and co-operation" in the Cash Department of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.)

A KHOJA WEDDING.

A grand wedding function was celebrated at Noorbaug at 6-0 p.m. on Thursday. The bride was Miss Ashrafkhatun, daughter of Mr. G. S. Mahomed, Czechoslovak Consular Agent, and the bridegroom was Mr. Habib, son of Cassam Allarakhia Chinwalla, well-known merchants of China and Japan.

Noorbaug was tastefully decorated, and a large gathering of about 2,000 persons assembled including the majority of the members of the diplomatic corps.

Adequate police arrangement was made for controlling the traffic, and the gathering dispersed at 8 p.m. after taking refreshment specially provided for the occasion.

FLYING RANEE
SURAT PORTION LEAVES BOMBAY CENTRAL AT 15-10.
BULSAR PORTION AT 15-50.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"It Cant Last Forever" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"A Woman Alone" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"Love Under Fire" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Step Lively Jeeves!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Thin Ice" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Man-Proof" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"The Prisoner of Zenda" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30
PALACE—"Parnell" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10-30 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Swarajya Seemevar" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m.

CEMENT FACTORY IN JAMNAGAR.

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia and Messrs. Chimanram Motilal of Bombay are constructing a cement factory in Jamnagar State.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of Bombay Students' Brotherhood, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A. to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall Chawpatty on "The Present Bombay Budget."

BEWARE OF MALARIA

The following is a list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria-carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending 26th February:—

Khambatta Lane, Victoria Gardens Road, No. 2 (Dhondy terrace), (Cistern No. 6).

Khambatta Lane, Victoria Gardens Road, No. 2 (Dhondy terrace), (Cistern No. 8).

Hansraj Lane, Nos. 8-14 (Mahadeo Temple), (Well).

Love Lane, No. 98 (Fateh Mansion), (Cistern No. 25).

FREE HINDI CLASSES IN FORT

Hindi classes will re-open from to-morrow at Bai Kabibai Hindu High School premises, Holichukla, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, where Prarambhik, Rashtrabhasha Pravesh and Rashtrabhasha Parichaya classes will be conducted every Sunday between 7-30 and 9-30 a.m. Those desirous of joining any of the above classes are requested to register their names at the above place on that day. No fees whatsoever are charged.

HINDI CLASSES

Hindi teachers of the Free Classes of the City High School, (Thakurdwar Tram Junction) write:—

M/s. Nhanu Raul, Mahadev Raul, and Vasant Padhye have passed in the I Class and M/s. Vasant Vaidya and Gajanan Padhye in the II Class in the Prarambhic Examination held in February last.

Fresh Free Hindi Classes have been started in the City High School premises from the 3rd March 1938 and they are held on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays in the evening from 6-30 to 7-30.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL CLUB.

For the first time this Club devoted an evening to the drama on Tuesday. One of its members, Mrs. D. Billimoria, got together what talent she could to produce three sketches, "Delayhig Tactics," "The Customer is always right" and "The Bathroom Door." The function took place in the Taj Mahal Hotel Lounge. It was a really creditable diversion and clever caricatures given by Miss Phoebe Vecqueray in the last two sketches, must be mentioned. She with Miss M. Mistry and Mr. A. R. Allen d'Ypres took the leading parts. The presence of a large and appreciative audience gave encouragement to the players to consider staging other plays in the near future.

C. K. P. CONFERENCE

The Working Committee of the Conference held its meeting on the 27th February 1938 for considering the steps to be taken to carry out the resolutions passed in the last Session. The resolution regarding the celebration of the anniversary of the late Dr. Bhisey (The Indian Edison) was considered and it was resolved that a request be made to all the C. K. P. Institutions in India to convene general meeting of all the persons residing in their respective localities irrespective of caste or creed, to consider the ways and means of making a befitting memorial of this great scientist. The Institutions have also been directed to send in the account of the celebrations and a list of workers to the General Secretary of the Conference (M.S. Pradhan, 16 Hasoli Tank Road, Dadar).

WARNING TO MOTORISTS

Blasting At Bottle-Neck On Love Grove Road

As the bottle-neck on Lovegrove Road near the Sewage Pumping Station at the end of Horonby Vellard is being demolished blasting operations are being carried out between the hours of 7.30 a.m. to 8 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. 2 p.m. motorists driving to and from the suburbs who usually use this route are advised to deviate via Haines Road and Clark Road until further notice

Wanted Suggestions To Support Rent Bill

Mr. N. R. Hardikar writes from Vile Parle:—

"It is a well-known fact that the tenants have got to undergo many sufferings from various quarters, and the remedy lies in constitutional agitation to abate them. One of the grievances is the heavy and disproportionate rent that is exacted from the poor tenants. Now that the Rent Restriction Bill is before the Bombay Legislature, it is suggested that public meetings be summoned at the earliest opportunity to discuss the Bill in all its aspects and offer suggestions if and where necessary.

Support To Rent Restrictions Bill

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association a public meeting of the Tenants of Dadar and its vicinity will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, to support Mr. S. C. Joshi's Rent Restrictions Bill which is to come up for discussion in the Legislative Council in the course of a few days. Prominent leaders will address the meeting

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY UNION.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, (By Mail.)

At the meeting of the Select Committee of the Muslim University Union, Aligarh, the annual budget was considered and passed for submission to the open house. The budget contains many interesting items, viz., provision for a portrait of Mr. Jinnah to be unveiled in the Union Hall, social service among the Muslim masses, and opening of Urdu classes in neighbouring villages.

Mr. Kadri, Vice-President, in his speech declared that the Union would now work to create political and social consciousness among the Muslim masses.

Mr. Ahmad Wahab Kheiri stressed the need of a national song for the Muslims and his proposal that proceedings of every meeting of the Union should commence with the singing of Dr. Iqbal's "Tarana-e-Islamia" was passed by the Committee.

STUDENTS' DAY.

The Secretary of the Students' Day movement from Anand Peeth, Nasik, writes:—

"Anand Peeth, Nasik, organises Students' Day on the occasion of the 59th birthday of Shri Vishwanath Maharaj Keskar. Principals and Superintendents of Institutions which His Holiness has visited during the last five years are hereby requested to ask all students to submit letters (in English, Marathi or Hindi) describing their Aspirations in life to the Secretary, Organising Committee, Anand Peeth, Nasik, before 15th March 1938.

On March 16 announcement will be made as to how many students have submitted letters, and which places and institutions they come from. Results will be declared in June with the names of successful candidates and prize winners. Prize Distribution will take place on a date which will be fixed by the Organising Committee. It will be notified 15 days before the actual date.

Students in America will submit papers on India's Contribution to World Culture. Best specimens from America will be published in India and those from Indian students will be sent to America."

(Continued from Col. 5)

tragedies. The Landlords therefore should be compelled to have larger rooms for kitchens.

Dr. J. A. Collaco opposed the first reading of the Bill and said that it was a known fact that Mr. Jhabvala was a representative of 15 Trade Unions. Now he had come out as defender of womanhood. The effect of the measure would be that many poor people who were livng in smaller rooms would be compelled to get their food from outside.

Mr. R. R. Bhole supporting the motion said that Mr. Jhabvala was indirectly helping all the poorer classes..

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi was in favour of something reasonable being done for these poor people but he wanted the House to be practical and not be carried away by enthusiasm and adopt the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister in charge opposed the motion, but agreed that the intention of the mover was very laudable.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

TOBACCO BILL.

The House adjourned till to-day (Saturday) 10-30 a. m. when the discussion of the Tobacco Bill will be taken up. The House will sit continuously till the consideration of the Bill is over.

Congress President And Abul Kalam At Reuters

See Long Distance Teleprinter Operation Between Bombay, Calcutta And Delhi And Say It Will Increase Efficiency In Journalism

BOMBAY, March, 4.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Jivraj Menta and others visited "Associated Press and Reuters office" this afternoon and saw a demonstration of the long distance teleprinter working between Delhi and Bombay and Bombay and Calcutta.

Mr. Bose made the following statement, just before leaving the Associated Press office:—

"I am very thankful for the invitation to come over the head office of Reuters and the Associated Press in Bombay and to see the marvellous machine "teleprinter" at work. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, myself and other friends here have all enjoyed greatly our visit to the office, in the course of which we have seen the teleprinter in operation. It is an exceedingly interesting innovation in India, and it is bound to increase our efficiency in the field of journalism. Reuters and Associated Press are to be congratulated for their initiative in getting this machine out to India.

I desire to convey my warmest thanks to the officers of Reuters and Associated Press in Calcutta, Delhi and Lahore for their kind messages.

I am leaving Bombay to-morrow afternoon by the Nagpur Mail after going through an elaborate and crowded programme in this great city. I shall be breaking journey at Wardha for a day. I shall spend Monday at Nagpur, and shall then take the Calcutta Mail on Tuesday morning arriving in Calcutta on Wednesday morning. There is a possibility of my prolonging my stay at Wardha, should it be felt necessary. Otherwise I shall be in Calcutta on Wednesday morning. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will also be leaving for Wardha to-morrow and will reach Calcutta on Tuesday morning".—A. P.

Bombay Assembly Debate

(Continued from page 7)

the first reading of the Bill seeking to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 so that Taxi owners might also pay road taxes to Municipality every quarter as the private owners do instead of annually. It is also sought reduction in road tax. He stated that Motor Vehicles used as public conveyances had to pay Municipal taxes apart from the heavy taxes they have to pay to the Government. They did not use the roads as much as private cars did. Nor were they owned by rich Capitalist syndicates as the Tramway Company. They were owned and driven by private individuals of very small means to whom the Bombay Municipality owed not a little for keeping the best equipped taxis in the world for the service of the people. The Bill sought to get reduction for such vehicles only. As regards the differentiation in the collection of taxes from private owners and the taxi owners, the speaker said that it was a savage differentiation.

DISPARITY IN PAYMENT.

Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary speaking on behalf of the Government stated that the Government had consulted the Bombay Municipal Corporation whom Mr. Jhabvala should have approached first. The Corporation were against the reduction as also the quarterly payment. As regards the disparity about payment, Government were just as present considering the question of making the Private owners also to pay the taxes in advance.

Dr. J. A. Collaco opposed the first reading of the Bill and stated that every taxi had two drivers, one for the day and another for the night and it was wrong to say that the taxis used the roads lesser than the private cars. Even in Taxi Trade, he knew there were capitalists who owned several taxis and let them out to drivers. This speaker also suggested that Mr. S. H. Jhabvala should have aproached the Municipal Corporation first.

Mr. Jhabvala in reply stated that the Corporation consisted of more capitalists than the Legislative Assembly and they would throw him out earlier than the Assembly would. The Union had however approached the Corporation which was not at all moved by the reasonableness of the Union's suggestions. He told the Congress members that there was already a feeling among the workers that they did not stand by them. It would only mean that in their fight for Complete Independence about which Congressmen bombastically shouted from Housetops, they will not get the support of the workers.

The motion for the first reading was thrown out.

STOP THOSE CONTRACTS

Mr. S. H. Jhabhvala then moved the first reading of another bill seeking to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 to do away with the system of giving contracts by the Bombay Municipal Corporation especially in respect of Carpentry, Iron Foundry, stone crushing and asphalting.

Mr. Jhabhvala stated that the system of giving work on contract affected the scale of wages of the workers. For a large labour employing organisation like the Municipal Corporation the adoption of such a system marked it out as an institution making profits by throwing out its own employees from its own places of work.

The House adjourned for tea at this stage.

On resumption, no Minister of Government was in his seat.

RULING DEMANDED

Sir Ali Mahamad Khan Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition took exception to the absence of the Minister in charge when several Bills were being discussed in the House. He requested the Speaker to give a definite ruling in the matter as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the members of the House.

Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker said that the Minister in charge of the Department which was concerned with the Bill before the House, had to leave Bombay and had sent a letter to that effect to the Speaker. He had also stated that in view of his unavoidable absence from the House, the Parliamentary Secretary would speak on his behalf. It had been previously agreed that in case the Minister in charge was absent from the House the Parliamentary Secretary could speak on his behalf.

Continuing the Speaker stated that he was in favour of establishing a healthy convention that when important subjects were being discussed all the Ministers should be present. Not only the Ministers but the Leaders of the different Parties should also be present in the House for the better and dignified conduct of the proceedings. Unless both sides of the House fully co-operated with each other, it would be difficult to carry on.

The discussion on the motion for the First Reading of the Bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary said that he was sorry he had to oppose it on behalf of the Government, though he was in complete sympathy with the object of the Bill.

Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar, Jamnadas Mehta, B. K. Gaikwad and S. V. Parulekar supported the motion for the first reading of the Bill.

MINISTERS CONFER

At this stage the Minister in charge came and the Prime Minister and Home Minister who had come to the House held consultations on the suggestion made that the Government should accept the principle of the Bill so that the condition of the workers may be bettered.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil in reply stated that the Government had consulted the Corporation and that body had opposed the Bill. The Corporation got most of its work done through its several departments and only a small portion was given in contract. Besides, passage of the Bill would mean restricting the liberty of the Corporation. He therefore opposed the Bill.

The Speaker put the motion to vote and it resulted in 23 voting for and 59 against.

The Progress party voted with the Government and all the other parties in the opposition voted for the motion.

FOR LARGER KITCHENS.

Mr. Jhabvala moved the sixth Bill of the day seeking to amend the Municipal Act so that Landlords shall have the dimensions of kitchens not less than 15 feet by 15 feet. Mr. Jhabvala said that kitchen being the chief province of Indian Womanhood, in a congested place like Bombay sufficient safeguard is not provided for her welfare. Larger dimensions of the kitchen would give her safety and thus prevent several stove

(Continued in Col 8)

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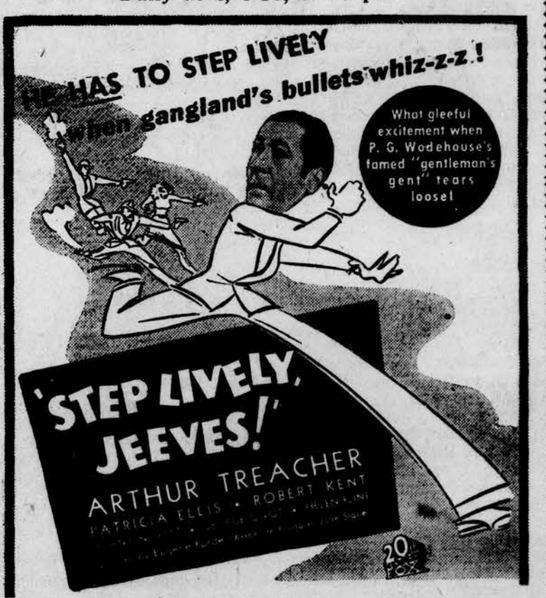
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1938

BOMBAY FINANCE BILL

The Bombay Finance Bill to which three days had been allotted passed all its three readings on the very day it was introduced in the Legislative Assembly. This was due to various causes. In the first place the Bill did not introduce new sources of taxation but only continued the existing taxes on Electricity, Stamps and Court Fees which expire this year. It slightly increased the incidence of the first two taxes so as to secure an additional revenue of Rs. 8,00,000 but care was taken that the additional levy would not be a burden on the poor people. There was also a slight change in the tax on Court Fees. But the Finance Minister made it clear that the recent legislation for relief to agricultural debtors and the proposed measures for conciliation and composition of debts, which would be submitted to the House in a few months, would obviate the necessity of poor debtors incurring the liability to pay the duties on Stamps and Court Fees. Another reason why there was little opposition to the Finance Bill was that the House has come to realise the need for ample funds for the various progressive measures that are being considered by the Government and are felt to be essential and urgent by the public. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, one of the hardest critics of the Congress, expressed this view when he said his only surprise was that the present taxation proposals were so modest. Finally, whatever opposition was offered to the attempt at making all the above taxes permanent was withdrawn when the Finance Member accepted the suggestion to limit the proposals to one year.

Mr. Latthe's Assurance

The new tax on Electricity was the subject of some useful discussion. Mr. Latthe having explained that the tax would be so levied that its incidence would be finally borne, not by the consumer, but by the companies, there was little opposition to the continuation of the existing duty of half an anna per unit of electrical energy consumed by lights and fans. When opposition was concentrated on the proposal to raise the duty to three-fourths of an anna in Bombay, Mr. Latthe gave an assurance that Government would collect the additional duty only after a reduction in the rates now charged by the electricity companies had been secured. He also informed the House that he had already got an assurance from the electric supply company in Bombay that it would reduce its rates before the additional tax was levied. The most significant part of Mr. Latthe's assurance was his announcement that, if at all the company went back on its word, Government would see to it that consumers got a reduction. He evidently had in mind Government's power to fix a maximum rate chargeable by the company.

Cheap Electricity

Mr. Latthe's announcement lent additional interest to his reference to this subject in his speech in presenting his Budget. Dwelling at some length on the importance of electricity for industrial purposes, he said in that speech: "If we are to succeed in our declared policy of encouraging cottage industries and if we desire to develop our agriculture properly—I am keeping aside for the moment our larger industries though their importance is equally great—the provision of cheaper electricity to all parts of the Province is an essential first step. The industry cannot therefore be left unregulated and uncontrolled merely for the benfit of capital, although Government fully recognise the claims and rights of capital invested in this industry which must be duly safeguarded. The electrical power is a matter of national concern and cannot be allowed to be controlled exclusively in the interests of capital or of a few individuals." Whether, finally, it would be better for Government to nationalise this industry or to control strictly its management by private or semi-private companies is a question which we shall not discuss here though our view is that, as soon as possible, all public utility concerns should be nationalised. For the present all will be gratified at the Finance Minister's remark: "We have every hope that we shall be able in the course of a few years to make cheap electricity available in many parts of the province, urban as well as rural, for the development of our national resources as well as for encouraging more scientific cottage industries and agriculture."

Stiffen The Boycott

The statement issued by Mr. Tayeb Ali, President of the Indian National Association of Zanzibar, on the new proposals of the Zanzibar Government to settle the clove dispute makes it quite clear that the proposals are no improvement on the old ones and that in some respects they are worse. The still persisting restrictions on the Indians' purchase and export of cloves and in particular the provision that "before utimate exportation, all cloves and stems will pass through the Clove Growers Association who will purchase them at the published price, fixed from time to time by the C.G.A. for varying qualities as at present." show that the new proposals are far from satisfactory. But the very show of certain concessions is proof positive that the Indian boycott of cloves has begun to tell hard on the clove trade and the Zanzibar Government. In the circumstances the best course is the resolution passed at a meeting of the Clove Boycott Committee held on 1st March under the presidentship of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose viz., to intensify and tighten up the clove boycott "by putting under seal all available stocks of cloves in India and completely stopping all imports of cloves into India" and by appealing to the Indian public to abstain from the use of cloves until the just demands of the Indians in Zanzibar are conceded.

Another Step Forward

The Maharaja of Indore has done well to follow the example of the Maharaja of Travancore in throwing all his State temples open to Harijans. He has also issued orders that all public wells and public places including hotels and restaurants should be open to Harijans. We trust the people of the State will whole-heartedly co-operate with the Government in giving effect to these orders. As regards Harijans owning houses, the Maharaja's order states: "The Minister in charge of Municipalities will, subject to his discretion in the light of conditions in, and the requirements of a particular locality, allow Harijans to build or own houses in all areas open to higher castes and communities." We are surprised that there should still be any difficulty and doubt about Harijans residing wherever they please and that even in this State some areas are open only to "higher castes and communities". It is the duty of the Government to allow every citizen to reside in any area he chooses without any racial or communal discrimination and also to give him necessary protection if he is molested merely because he chooses to reside in a particular locality.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(From Our London Correspondent)

International interest in the British Cabinet crisis was reflected in the composition of the large crowd in Downing-street on Sunday, February 20. Americans, Frenchmen, Germans and Czechs were among the many foreigners we heard and saw.

A party of Germans made valiant attempts to keep abreast of the situation. "Ah, Sir Inskip!" one remarked, as the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence appeared. A moment later there was a shout of "Eden, Eden!" from the German party, as a figure forged its way through the photographers. A roar of cheers went up from the excited bystanders. It was Mr. Hore-Belisha.

One unlooked-for arrival was that of Lady Oxford. She drove up, amid a murmur of surprise and speculation, while the Cabinet was assembling. Her chaffeur jumped down and handed in a note at No. 11, while Lady Oxford sat in her car. Then she drove away again.

Statesmen & Railway Engines

Steps were taken to ensure that when Mr. De Valera arrived in Liverpool over the week-end, the same engine was not on the boat train as on his previous visit.

This engine almost precipitated an international incident. It was discovered at the last moment that it was called The Ulster Rifleman. The unfortunate name was brought to the attention of the stationmaster. With great presence of mind he had the name-plates expeditiously removed and by the time Mr. de Valera arrived on the scene the engine had become temporarily anonymous.

Another story of troubled railways was told by a friend, who has just returned from the South of France. It seems that there is growing criticism of the French railways. The 40-hour week, it is said, has led to he employment of a number of less expert engine drivers. Many travellers report that the bangings and joltings on express trains have become so violent that sleep is out of the question, and the famous "Blue Train" has been renamed the "Black and Blue Train."

Anglo-Irish Talks

For the most part the resumed Anglo-Irish talks will take place in the Prime Minister's rooms at the House of Commons. This arrangement means that Mr. de Valera will pay his first visit to Parliament. If he had found time to take a seat in the gallery on Tuesday, February 22, he would have certainly chosen an interesting day. That afternoon there was a censure motion debate against the Government following Mr. Eden's resignation.

Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Michael Collins and the other Irish delegates of 17 years ago held some of their meetings with Mr. Lloyd George in this room at the House. Mr. de Valera was an absentee then, just as he was last summer when the Dominion Premiers held their Imperial Conference gathering in the same room.

Book Clubs

British book-sellers are complaining of the growth of book clubs, and the system of selling to members, for 2s. 6d., books which are available to the public only at much higher prices.

The position has been growing difficult for some time, and a joint committee of the Publishers' Association and the Associated Booksellers is now meeting to discuss it. Booksellers generally are not hostile to the books clubs. But a powerful section of them urges that an expensive book should be on sale at its full price for six months before the edition for bock clubs appears.

Apparently they believe that this would give them a bigger sale in the first place. Supporters of the book clubs deny that the cheap sale to members has in any way prejudiced the sale of books to ordinary customers at higher prices. In justification, they point out that "Red Star Over China" (Gollancz) sold over 4,000 copies at 18s. although the Left Book Club members obtained it for 2s. 6d.

They also claim that the book clubs have opened up entirely new market from which booksellers are reaping a good harvest. There are now about a dozen book clubs—including Left, Right, Liberal and Psychic—of which the Left Book Club, with over 50,000 members is the largest.

Field Marshal Von Mackensen

Field Marshal Von Mackensen

(Continued on page 18, col. 5)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

New Turns

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, Feb. 25.
(By Air Mail).

The events most discussed in Europe at the time of writing are Herr Hitler's speech of this week before the Reichstag and Mr. Edin's resignation. They have both come in for close and considerable attention as being reflective of certain trends of great and wide significance. The meeting between Hitler and Schuschnigg the week before greatly added to the speculative interest in Hitler's speech. The invitation to Berchtesgaden to meet Hitler issued to Schuschnigg is now viewed as having been more in the nature of a summons and the proposals placed before him there more as an ultimatum. The suggestion of military action was cast strongly by Germany with indication of Italy and England doing little to check such a course if adopted. The British attitude was also revealed as having a paralysing effect on France. Not only were high military officers called to be present at Berchtesgaden at the time of the meeting, but it is also no secret, that motorised troops and S. S. and S. A. (Nazi militia) were mobilized at various points along the Austro-German frontier at Salzburg, Passau and Kufstein. Chancellor Schuschnigg, aware of an internal weakness that developed with the sharp campaign against the Social Democrats and conscious of certain external alienations, argued, wriggled, and finally yielded. The Austrian Cabinet has been re-cast, practically a nominee of Hitler appointed as Home Secretary, the Nazi Party extended scope for revival, and a wide amnesty for Nazis granted. The terms obtained by Hitler, there is no overlooking, represent a great advance in the direction of absortion of Austria by Germany. A strong process of inner levelling is now sure to begin, the end of which, unless other factors intervene, will be the practical liquidation of Austria as an independent State and the turning of her into an appendage, if not part of Germany.

Hitler's Speech

Herr Hitler's much awaited speech is now having careful and critical study. The German Chancellor spoke last Sunday in the Reichstag with great vehemence, hurling strong slashes at the League of Nations and the idea of collective security. He directed various pointed hurls against Britain. The colonial claim he put forward in very pointed terms. Hitler in connection poured ridicule on Britain moving to refer to "consulting the opinion of the people in the colonies themselves" adding that colonial expansions as known generally did not care to respect such notions and were greatly carried out with "naked and brutal force". The German Chancellor indicated irritation and indignation over some Britishers, members of parliament and others, giving out letters about verdicts in Germany and observed that they would do better to issue such letters about verdicts in Jerusalem. The colonial claim, he underlined, was not to be bought off by credit concessions. Germany, he emphasized, had no idea of returning to the League of Nations, as she did not intend to make her attitude and commitments depend on majority votes of such an organization. He maintained Germany having a right to attend to the interests of German minorities outside. Hitler with gramophonic fidelity reiterated his curses against Bolshevism and also proclaimed his antagonism with crusading fervour to it, as greatly thought, sticking to calculations of this serving an expansionist aim, a championing role against Bolshevism viewed as useful mantle to German neo-imperialism. He announced Germany's recognition of Manchukuo with suggestion of care to the line of understanding with Japan.

Reaction In Czechoslovakia

The speech of the German Chancellor has found a strong echo in foreign centres. Paris sees Hitler being encouraged to a more assertive stand and aggressive outlook by the halt of Britain. Czechoslovakia as a neighbour to Germany and a country having within her frontiers a strong German minority obviously is very attentive to new turns and trends. The semi-official "Prager Presse" takes out for special comment the passage in Hitler's speech referring to minorities. An extension of the theory of interesting in minorities from outside by another State in the way proclaimed by the German Chancellor, it stresses, might well advance to interference in the sovereign rights of a State disclaimed by Hitler himself in reference to Germany, and any development in the direction, the paper states, would be strongly resisted. Otherwise Czechoslovakia affirms its interest in good relation with Germany and alludes to its care to a progressive minority policy. Generally the attitude is one of alertness without alarm. There is good confidence bound with a strong popular opinion carefully and ably carried by the Government, advanced and comparatively good state of defence forces, stable economic condition and certain external contacts of weight.

Italian Attitude

Indication of Italian stand was already advanced by the echo to the Hitler-Schuschnigg meeting in Rome, an echo of approval, though there have appeared reflections in quarters, whether the approval is real or greatly tactical and as enforced to an extent. Rome has not revealed any apprehension of German moves. There have appeared in London especially references about Italy being forced to a role of resignation in relation to Germany in directions, with her heavy engagements in other spheres, Spain and Africa particularly. Though it is true that Italian position to-day represents a weakening against Germany as far as Central Europe is concerned, it may also be that Rome has not entirely not taken into consideration such a development, and if it has been allowed despite this to proceed, it is a reflection perhaps of Italy's aim to devote more attention in

(Continued on page 11 col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

IGNORING THE OBVIOUS?

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's statement made in the House of Commons the other day in regard to the Austro-German situation constituted virtually a negation of the attitude which France would like to adopt. Mr. Chamberlain pretended to profess that Britain could not disinterest itself from events in Central Europe. But this he proved by ignoring the challenge of actual fact. Mr. Chamberlain sought comfort in an agreement of July 1936 wherein there was a provision for the recognition by the German Government of the full sovereignty of Austria. But can any reliance be placed upon that? The whole world knows by now that if it is not impossible for democratic Powers to forswear pledged words—Mr. Chamberlain himself has betrayed the League, for instance, while simultaneously owing allegiance to it—it is the easiest thing for Nazis to defy agreements as, indeed, they have done so often. What is more, the tendencies in that direction in the matter of Austrian sovereignty are unmistakeable. The recognition of Nazis and Nazism has already begun. But then Mr. Chamberlain has proved that he is rather a friend of International Fascism.

UNFORTUNATE STRIKE.

According to a Hankow message Manchukoans, forming part of five divisions of mixed Japanese Mongol and Manchukuan troops, have mutinied and joined the Chinese. This is good news. It shows that even that part of China which has had complete domination of Japan over it more or less consolidated is, fundamentally Chinese and that if the Chinese manage to handle it properly it will rise and respond to the call of patriotism. For this what is needed is determined and helpful propaganda among these people. The task is, undoubtedly, difficult. But China can accomplish it, and, for that matter, the ultimate task of making it impossible for Japan to remain in occupation of even a single inch of Chinese territory; if there is unity of purpose and complete co-operation among those who are fighting the National Battle.

ESSENTIAL OF SUCCESS.

We are afraid this appears to be lacking at least to some extent. Another message from Hankow says that Madame Chiang kai-shek, the Air Minister, has resigned owing to a sit-down strike by Soviet airmen who "were unwilling to serve under a woman". Now it is not possible to regard this excuse as anything more than utterly ridiculous, in fact, altogether nonsensical. Nor, indeed, do we believe that the airmen could have been guilty of it—unless we are to take it that in the present world of impossible happenings the very primary principles of Communism have been reversed by these votaries of it. It is more likely that the reasons are quite different. Can it be that the uneasy alliance between Chinese communists and Nationalists is showing signs of failing, that ideological differences and prejudices which should be set aside as quite irrelevant to the circumstances of the present, are asserting themselves? If this is so, then, no matter which party is to blame, the leaders of China will very surely lead their country and people to disaster.

N. W. F. P. LEADS.

The place of the North-West Frontier Province in the country's struggle for freedom is unique. It enjoys an enviable record of service and it has just added another item to that record. The Frontier Assembly has passed a Bill which repeals, "inter alia", Section 124-A, I.P.C., Section 108 Cr.P.C. the Press Emergency Powers Act and the Frontier Crimes Regulation. It also amends Section 144 Cr. P. Code excluding political operations from its provisions. We heartily congratulate the Frontier Assembly on taking the lead in the matter of repealing repressive laws. Congress being pledged to such repeal, we hope the lead of the Frontier Assembly will be followed in other Provinces too—we mean, of course, Congress Provinces. The Government of Bombay, we are glad to note, have already given a lead by proposing to repeal the Emergency Powers Act.

"INDIAN NAVY"

The statement issued by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, regarding the recent agreement of the Government of India with the British Government about the development of the Indian Navy makes very revealing reading. To begin with, the very name "Indian Navy" is a misnomer unless and until it is entirely manned and controlled by the nationals of the country. The growth of a genuine national Navy must proceed 'pari passue' with that of the mercantile marine. In the so-called Indian navy out of a total cadre of 153 officers there are only 13 Indians, and the pace of Indianisation is at the rate of one officer per annum! At this rate it will verily take a millennium to Indianise the "Indian" navy. Mr. Walchand is naturally extremely critical of the responsibility undertaken by the Government of India to maintain a sea-going fleet of six modern escort vessels in consideration of the much-boosted "gift" of £100,000. Nobody knows what expenditure this will involve the Indian exchequer into, and what actual benefits will accrue to India out of this transaction. The public suspicion that envelops the whole scheme is thus very natural, and Mr. Walchand has rendered a distinct service by voicing it in a clear and forcible manner.

THE U. P. BUDGET.

The U. P. Budget, presented to the Assembly on Thursday, has all the features of a Congress Government's Budget. Of special interest are: assignment of Rs. 1,10,00,000 for beneficent purposes, including Rs. 97,00,000 for rural development; abandonment of the move to the hills; introduction of absolute prohibition in the Mainpuri and Etah Districts, along with reducing, by approximately 25 per cent., the number of Excise shops,—whether for sale of liquor or drugs, opium, etc.—500 liquor shops, and 500 drug shops and 250 opium shops, which will result in a decrease in the consumption of liquor by 20 to 25 per cent. and 15 to 20 per cent. in the matter of drugs. It will be seen that prohibition is going strong in every Congress province. But its progress can be steady and permanent only if Congress Government devise, at an early date, measures to replace the excise revenue.

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WITHOUT COMMENT—

The Muslim League Party apparently did not consider it essential to meet to consider its attitude towads the Bill"

—An Anglo-Indian correspondent on the passage of the Bombay Government's Finance Bill.

* * *

The Frontier Assembly has passed a bill repealing repressive laws.

Another crisis in the offing?

* * *

Speaking in Delhi, Mr. Ghulam Mahammad Khan, President of the N. W. F. P. Congress Committee, is reported to have asked the Muslim League not to interfere in the affairs of the Congress in that Province.

This is paying the Muslim League in its own coin and, therefore, quite unfair and unsporting. It should be the privilege of the League alone to warn—and even threaten—others.

* * *

The rumour is again rife as to the possibility of a Congress-Proja Party coalition in Bengal.

Congressmen must beware of Hon'ble Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq.

* * *

Have you noticed that all the Congress Governments have embarked on a Prohibition drive?

You have? Good.

And have you noticed that the four Governments which have not yet lent themselves to this silly, anti-liberal and ruinous adventure are:—

(1) Punjab—Premier Sir Sikandar Hayat.

(2) Bengal—Premier Moulvi Fazlul Huq.

(3) Sind—Premier Sir G. M. Hidayatullah.

(4) Assam—Premier Sir M. Sadullah.

You have? Bad, too bad.

* * *

The inaugural sitting of the Federal Court cost, Sir Henry Craik declared in the Central Assembly, only one rupee two annas, in addition to the printing of cards of admission.

This works out at 6 annas per Judge and we resent it as a slight to Mr. Jayakar.

We also cannot share the amusement which the whole assembly evidently experienced.

* * *

CONCESSIONS TO GRAZ NAZIS

"Hitler Salute" Allowed

—Headlines.

We are confident that in due time the concession will be extended to allow "Hitler Salute" to the Austrian Government itself too.

* * *

Soviet Airmen in China are reported to have gone on a "sit-down" strike on the ground that they were unwilling to serve under a woman.

To believe or not to believe is the question.

* * *

Pastor Niemoeller has been taken by the Nazis in protective custody and is to rushed to safety in a concentration camp because "excitement is rife owing to the mild sentence (inflicted on him) and demonstrations against him are expected."

Most ingenious. But it doesn't beat India. We are reminded of a zealous Magistrate of Guntur who in the exciting days of 1930, banned Gandhi caps under Sec. 144 because—these caps were calculated to arouse the indignation of certain people and thus render the wearers unsafe.

* * *

MANY FILM STARS MAROONED

Hollywood Flood.

—Headlines.

We do sincerely hope it results in nothing more grave than an attempt of Providence itself to take a hand in publicity.

* * *

'Your husband is a martyr to dyspepsia, I believe?'

'Not exactly,' replied the long-suffering wife. 'He has dyspepsia all right, but I am the martyr.'

"Jhabvala's Day" In Bombay Assembly

FATE OF HIS FIVE "AMENDING MOTIONS"

Speaker To Create Healthy Convention, Re: Presence Of Leaders & Ministers

BOMBAY, Friday.

"A HEALTHY CONVENTION SHOULD BE LAID DOWN THAT NOT ONLY THE MINISTERS OF GOVERNMENT BUT THE LEADERS OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES IN THE HOUSE SHOULD BE PRESENT WHEN IMPORTANT SUBJECTS WERE BEING DISCUSSED"

This suggestion was made by the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, the Speaker in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Friday, when the question of the absence of the Minister-in-charge when an important bill was being discussed was raised by the Leader of the Opposition Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi.

Leaders And Ministers

This is the first time any presiding officer in a Legislature has suggested that the leaders of the various parties also should be present when important subjects were being discussed by the Legislature.

The Speaker's suggestion obviously is more against the absence of the leaders of the Opposition parties than against the Ministers.

Jhabvala's Day

FRIDAY WAS MR. S. H. JHABVALA'S DAY IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. HE MOVED NO LESS THAN FIVE MOTIONS FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE FIRST READING OF FIVE DIFFERENT BILLS. GOVERNMENT OPPOSED ALL OF THEM AND THE HOUSE THREW THEM OUT, ONE OF THEM BY DIVISION—THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE SESSION.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCE BILL BEFORE ASSEMBLY

Home Minister Opposes Form Of Text

The Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day discussed non-official Bills. Most of the Bills stand in the name of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, who introduced his first Bill seeking to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act so that instead of the Police cancelling the licenses of drivers of vehicles as at present in vogue, it should be a Magistrate who should cancel the licence after due judicial enquiry and when he is convinced that the licensee has committed a breach of the provisions of the Act.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala stated that at present the Police Commissioner had been given wide powers and the same were delegated by him to his subordinates, who had been found to exercise their discretion in their own way. Licence for public conveyance was the only means of livelihood to a driver. Both the executive and judicial powers had been conferred on the police, whose character and judgment were not unimpeachable. Before the very means of livelihood was wrenched away from the driver, he must be given the benefit of a fair, free and open trial before a Magistrate.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Minister in charge said that the intention of Mr. Jhabvala was a very laudable one. But Government could scarcely accept a Bill of the kind he had moved. He had referred to conveyances and the definition of it in the Act was vehicles driven by one or more horses or hand drawn. In most cases of victorias the driver was not the owner and the licences which were got for vehicles—not for horses—belonged to the owners. The Minister agreed that there should be some relief to the licensee to appeal on the decision of the executive authority.

In this connection the Minister pointed out that there was a Motor Vehicles Bill before the Central Assembly at present which sought to provide for appeal to Provincial Government or any other authority to be nominated by the Provincial Government. When that was passed Mr. Munshi assured that the Bombay Bill would be brought in line with it.

On this assurance Mr. Jhabvala withdrew his Bill.

FARES OF PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

Mr. Jhabvala then moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the same Act to the effect that when there was difference of opinion between the police authorities and the representatives of the Drivers and owners of conveyances on the question of fixing up legal fares for public conveyances, the matter shall be decided by a Joint Board of both the Police and Union concerned.

Mr. Jhabvala contended that the Police Commissioner settling the tariff independently directly interfered with the economic interests of the workers in the trade and therefore ought to be controlled by certain forces which could shape his economic decision on right lines. If therefore there was a recognised Trade Union which could voice the organised opinion of the workers on the subject of their economic interests, such organised opinion should be given the right of arriving at a decision as far as the settlement of a tariff is concerned in conjunction with the police.

MOTION REJECTED.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that even now the provisions did not give the entire power to the Police Commissioner to be dealt with as he likes. He firstly publishes the proposed rates and thus gives an opportunity for those interested to represent matters before him. Besides, Mr. Jhabvala should remember that there is another party interested in the fares—the public. Who would represent the interest of the public, asked the Minister. He felt sorry that Government could not accept the amendment to the Act.

The motion for the first reading was thrown out.

TO AMEND MOTOR VEHICLES TAX ACT.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala then moved the first reading of another Bill seeking to amend the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act 1935 so that the tax payable by cars owned by private individuals might be the same as paid by the taxi-owners.

Mr. Jhabvala contended that private cars and taxis were on the same level so far as driving and using the roads were concerned. The taxis had to pay out much by way of taxation as well as other legal requirements. The private cars had a lower rate of taxation and the taxis a higher one. Drivers of motor vehicles used as Public Conveyances were members of a public utility and as such the tariff of their taxation required to be reduced. It may be put at least on the same level as that of private cars for the sake of justice and equality.

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi replying stated that the disparity between the Taxis and Private cars in taxation was not as great as had been made out. A four seater taxi paid 80 rupees taxi while a 15 cwt. private car paid Rs. 60. Another factor was that there was greater wear and tear of the roads by taxis than by private cars because the former use roads more often than the latter. Besides acceptance of Mr. Jhabvala's Bill would mean a loss of eight lakhs of rupees to Government.

After Mr. Jhabvala replied to the Home Minister's arguments, the motion was put to vote and lost.

TO AMEND BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala then moved

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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MANAGER,
Brijmohan & Co

Merchants' Loyalty To Congress

Zanzibar Cloves Still Lie Uncleared In Pondicherry Harbour Godowns

PONDICHERRY, March 3.

The fifty bales of Zanzibar cloves shipped here still lie in the harbour godowns uncleared, although it was reported some time ago that attempts were being made to send them to British India towns or Indian States.

In accordance with the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee and the appeal issued by the Congress, about 15 clove merchants of Villupuram have signed an agreement, promising to boycott completely the Zanzibar clove and refusing to take it from the Marwari merchants in Madras. —United Press.

MADRAS EXAMPLE FOR ORISSA

Debt Moratorium And Tenancy Bills Before Assembly

CUTTACK, March 3.

It is understood that the Debt Moratorium Bill will be introduced in this session of the Assembly.

A meeting of the Congress Party decided, it is understood, to push foward certain new bills and a committee has been appointed to draft bills suggesting changes in the chowkidari system.

It has also been decided that Government will bring forward two bills, one relating to agricultural income-tax and the other to debt relief.

The Orissa Assembly is discussing amendments to the Orissa Tenancy Bill.—United Press.

RULING IN MADRAS ASSEMBLY

MADRAS, Mar. 4.

An important ruling was given by the speaker when the Madras Assembly resumed its sitting this afternoon to continue general debate on the budget.

An Opposition member raised a point of order, whether it would not be contrary to Parliamentary practice to allow other members to speak, when the Finance Minister had half finished his reply on the budget debate.

The speaker ruled that as the house had still plenary powers of rule-making regarding the procedure of law, and as those rules of the house would not conflict with the rules made by the Governor for the completion of financial business under section 84 of the Government of India Act. This house had ample discretion to suit the exigencies of the situation when the elasticity of procedure warranted. He, therefore, ruled that the other members be allowed, as a matter of indulgence, to speak on the budget, and the premier complete his reply at the end of the discussion.—A. P.

POLICE WRITERS' DEATH MYSTERY

Mystery surrounds the death of a Police writer, (attached to the Mahim Police Station), who was found dead on Friday morning in the room of another Police constable of the same section. The cause of death is not known and the stomach contents of the deceased have been sent to Government Chemical analyser.

From enquiries made, it appears that the writer who was to attend duty the previous night did not turn up. Police inquiries are in progress.

Inquest on the body will be held by the city Coroner to-day, (Saturday).

Fatally Burnt In Closed Room

Having got scent of burning clothes in their room, the members of a family, at Walkeshwar Road, rushed on Friday evening to the direction from where the smell came. When they came to the room, they saw the doors bolted from within and heard groaning signs of a woman.

The doors were smashed open and inside the room they found Manekbai Narottamdas (23), wife of a city businessman. The Gamdevi Police were immediately called and, after examination they found in the room, it is stated, only a matchstick. Police are making further inquiries.

The woman succumbed to the burns a few hours' after her admission to the J. J. Hospital.

REVENUE MINISTER TO VISIT PALGHAR.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister will visit Palghar on Sunday morning and return the same day.

ADJOURNMENT TALKED OUT

Opposition Attack On C. P. Land Revenue Policy

FINANCE BILL FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

NAGPUR, March 4.

By 63 votes to 33, the C.P. Assembly referred to the Select Committee, the Finance Bill on the motion of the Revenue Minister after a debate lasting for two hours this afternoon.

The Bill, which seeks to impose a tax on trades, professions and employment with the object of increasing the financial resources of the province provides for a tax at the rate of seven rupees for each quarter every financial year.

When the House resumed discussion on the Bill to-day, the Speaker gave his ruling on a point of order raised by Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao who disputed the right of a provincial Government to impose this tax, which, he said, fell within the scope of the Federal List.

The Speaker overruled the objection, holding that the House was competent to discuss the Bill, which sought to impose a tax on professions or the calling of persons and not their incomes and therefore did not conflict with the provisions of the Federal list.

ADJOURNMENT TALKED OUT

The Land Revenue policy of the Government, particularly the issue of coercive processes in Berar evoked strong criticism by non-official members from Berar when Rao Saheb D. D Rajurkar's (Opposition Leader) adjournment motion was discussed in the Assembly this afternoon.

After two hours debate, the motion was talked out, while the Revenue Minister Mr. P. B. Gole was still speaking, replying to criticisms levelled against the Government.—A.P.

REDISPOSITIONING OF CHINESE TROOPS

Chinese Forces Being Pressed On All Sides

LONDON, March 4.

Important redispositioning of Chinese forces in order to prevent the Japanese driving into North-Western China, or southwards towards Hankow, has been made according to advices from Shanghai.

The newly organised Chinese mechanised units are rushed up to Shansi, where a quarter million Chinese are being pressed back into the elbow, formed by the Yellow River. A Japanese telegram from Taiyuanfu claims that the southward retreat of these troops has been cut off by the Japanese capture of Wensi on the Tatung-Puchow Railway.

Meanwhile bitter fighting is proceeding 40 miles north-west of Nanking where Chinese troops are attempting to pierce the Japanese lines along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.—Reuter.

NAVAL EXPANSION BILL APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The House Naval Committee by twenty votes to three approved of 800 million dollar naval expansion bill, and also adopted the amendment bill declaring a policy of non-aggression for the United States Navy.—Reuter.

GENERAL ELECTION IN S. AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, March 4.

General Hertzog announces that general election will be held on May 18.—Reuter.

CANBERRA.—The Cabinet has decided to resume the system of assisted immigration from Great Britain which was abolished some years ago.

OIL STRIKE IN BURMA

Women Workers Start Picketing

RANGOON, March 4.

The strike situation in oil field areas remains the same. Burmese women have started picketing. A large number of picketers were arrested following a scuffle between them and the police. 10 of them were sentenced to one week's imprisonment, while the rest are awaiting trial.—United Press.

"GUMASTHAS" MEETING

A public meeting under the auspices of Kalbadevi "Gumastha Mandal" and Grains and Seeds' Brokers' Staff Union will be held to-night (Saturday) at 9 p. m. at Popatwadi, Bombay, 2.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR MEETS HITLER

Hitler-Halifax Talks Continued

BERLIN, March 3.

It is understood Sir Neville Henderson's visit to Hitler marks the continuation of the Hitler-Halifax talks. There is utmost reticence on both sides, but it is stated that the primary object is exploratory therefore, no startling decisions are expected.

Dr. Niemoeller In Custody

Dr. Niemoeller has been taken into protective custody because, it is stated, he intended to continue to preach in a manner against the law, according to a high Nazi official, who added that if the pastor gave an undertaking to confine his preaching purely to religious subjects and not infringe matters concerning the State and against the law, he would be released.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN TALKS

Tentative Discussion On Colonial Question

BERLIN, March 4.

"A general statement on the subjects interesting both countries" as the communique describes the meeting, which took place yesterday between Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin, Herr Hitler and Herr Von Ribbentrop, represents with more than usual accuracy what actually happened at the meeting Reuter learns.

Discussion lasted for nearly two and half hours ,and has attracted immense interest among officials of the diplomatic world.

It is understood the colonial question was touched, but in view of the extreme delicacy, it is believed, conversation on this point was marked by extreme tentativeness. Matters receiving particular attention are understood to be general European situation, particularly the position of Austria.

Herr Von Ribbentrop goes to London on Tuesday mainly for taking leave, but possibly he will carry the discussion a step further with British officials.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Good Trade At U. P. Bihar And Madras Sections

LONDON, March 3.

Enquiries at the British Industries Fair, which closes to-morrow, show that trade enquiries did not reach the customary mark, except in certain lines, due mainly to the removal of the Empire section to a new building, Earls Court, where it was housed with textile furniture sections, but there were good enquiries for raw products, notably from Poland and Czechoslovakia.

On the other hand the stand housing textiles from Bihar, United Provinces and the technical institute of Madras, reports better trade in the first few days of the Fair than the whole of the fortnight last year.—Reuter's Special.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Members Have Informal Discussion With Congress President

Members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood had an informal talk with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, at Congress House on Friday morning.

Moulvi Abdul Haque's Lecture On "Urdu"

Maulvi Abdul Haque of the Anjuman-e-Taraqui-e-Urdu is arriving in Bombay to-morrow and will speak on "Uurdu Language" in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall at 7 p.m. on Monday on Urdu Language.

ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS AT PRESS CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

"The old ship of state is still on the same course" declared President Roosevelt at a Press Conference discussing five years of his administration, which ended today. He said the objectives of the "New Deal" were unchanged and he hoped the Wages Hours Bill will be passed at this session of the Congress.

President Roosevelt declared the administration was unrelenting in its fight to end special privileges and emphasised that one of the principal objectives was increased purchasing power.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI TO ADDRESS CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

ROME, March 3.

Signor Mussolini is expected to make a speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow.—Reuter.

Council Of State

Opposition Parties Walk-out

GRIGG'S SERMON DOES NOT CUT ICE

Hossain Imam Tears Finance Member's Arguments By Quoting Hoare

NEW DELHI: March 4.

ABOUT 20 MEMBERS OF PROGRESSIVE AND CONGRESS PARTIES, IN THE COUNCIL OF STATE, WALKED OUT TODAY, FOLLOWING SIR JAMES GRIGG'S STATEMENT EXPLAINING THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON THE CONTROVERSY REGARDING THE EXCLUSION FROM THE VOTED LIST OF PART OF THE EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

In the Council of State, as soon as the President took his seat at 12-15, the Finance Member, Sir James Grigg, began to speak. The President enquired, if the Finance Member was making a statement.

Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das intervened, and declared in the general discussion on the budget, the Finance Member could not speak at first.

Sir James Grigg said that he wanted to make a submission, and said that he understood certain members of this House had decided to make a demonstration, similar to that made in the Lower House.

Mr. Hossain Imam objected to the word demonstration.

Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das said they had not made any demonstrations.

President: "I would advise the Finance Member not to use the word "demonstration."

Sir James Grigg: At this stage whether they had made a demonstration or not, he understood that they are likely to have a demonstration, similar to that in the Lower House.

Hossain Imam: I strongly object to the Finance Member making a statement at this stage. He is talking of an imaginary demonstration on our part which we have not made.

Sir James Grigg: I base my statement on what happened at the Lower House. Whatever the decision that has been taken by the Opposition parties in this house I think it is only fair to this House, to myself, and to the Government to make this statement to clear up the controversy on the classification in the budget estimates of the expenditure on Defence Department as non-voted, which suggests that the constitutional position as it arises under the New Act may not have been sufficiently appreciated.

IN TRANSITION PERIOD.

Sir James Grigg continued: "The argument has been advanced that, though the classification of that expenditure is a legal use of a power vested in the Governor-General-in-Council, nevertheless there was no obligation on the Governor-in-Council to use that power in the sense in which it has been used, and that the previous practice should have been permitted to continue under which, while the army estimates were not submitted to the vote, the expenditure of the army department as it was then known, was treated as voted expenditure comparably with the expenditure of other departments of the civil secretariat.

This is the sole question at issue, since as previously the Governor-General has thrown the entire defence estimates open to discussion by the legislature.

"As is well-known, the Central Executive and Legislature, while they are in form retained unchanged in the transitional period, now function on the basis of the new distribution of powers under the act of 1935. Briefly, the position under the act, is that the powers, both legislative and financial, of the Central Legislature in the transitional period correspond with the powers, after the establishment of Federation, of the Federal Legislature. "When Federation is established, defence will be administered by the Governor-General in his discretion. The expenditure which the Governor-General will incur for the discharge of his functions with respect to defence will include the expenditure of the Defence Department and will be charged on the revenue of the Federation under section 33. In the transitional period, section 33 is not in force, and the position is regulated by section 67a of the old act in the modified terms in which it has been re-enacted in the ninth schedule of the new act. The several changes made in that section are in the direction of securing a similar classification in the transitional period of voted and non-voted expenditure, such as will distinguish in the Federation period expenditure submitted to the vote and expenditure charged on the revenues.

STATUTE PRESCRIBES IT.

"The treatment of Defence expenditure as non-voted, is a feature common to the old constitution and to the new. But while in the old constitution, it was possible to treat expenditure on the army department as in a sense distinct from the defence expenditure, that distinction is no longer permissible under the provisions of the new act. Thus in additional to the general statement given above of the new position of the Central Legislature, part ten of the new act, which is now in operation, draws a statutory distinction between the defence services of the Crown in India and the civil services, and the effect of section 238 in that part of the act, is to bring the establishment of the defence department within the definition, now operative of defence services, as such, expenditure on that department requires now to be treated as non-voted, and will, when Federation is established, be charged on the revenues.

"It follows that in the classification now made, there was no issue of policy open to the Governor-General-in-Council to decide. In their classification in the transitional period of the expenditure of the defence department as non-voted expenditure, the Government of India have followed the prescriptions of the statute binding alike on themselves and on the legislature.

SAME OLD STORY.

Sir James Grigg contended that the Legislative Assembly had lost nothing real by the change the Government of India had been compelled by law to make. The burden of the complaint made in the Lower House was that that House was now prevented from recording a vote on the defence expenditure. That was wholly inaccurate. In previous years, the position was that the Assembly had recorded its views about defence by voting on grants for the defence expenditure, which covered the salaries of a comparatively small number of clerks and peons in that department and year by year, the Assembly had rejected the whole of that provision and had forced the Governor-General to restore this element in the defence expenditure. This element of defence expenditure represented four lakhs of rupees out of forty-five crores. The Finance Member thought that to visit the wrath of the Assembly on a few clerks and peons in the defence department was highly artificial. There was a more effective way of showing their reprobation by voting on the executive council, which was responsible for the defence policy. Therefore, it appeared to him that the whole grievance was a manufactured one.

Mr. Hossain Imam: "I take strong objection to the word "manufactured."

The President: "I don't think that it is an unparliamentary expression."

DIG AT COUNCILLORS.

Concluding, Sir James said that the manufactured and artificial character of the grievance was patent from the fact that either of the opposition, he understood, had in contemplation a protest about the withdrawal of privileges, which this house had never had.

REACTIONARY PROCEDURE

Lala Ramsarandas, Leader of the Opposition, stated: "The Government, in disregard of the long standing practice, have deprived the Central Legislature of the right it has enjoyed of voting the demand for the Civil Secretariat of the Defence Department. No doubt, this House takes no part in the voting of the budget demand, but it cannot remain indifferent to the curtailment of rights and privileges of the other House, with which it forms the Central Legislature."

Lala Ramsarandas proceeding

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

Peoples' Welfare: Definite Goal Of Congress

Premier Kher On His Elaborate Programme Of Economic Regeneration

JUSTIFICATION FOR OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

"CONGRESS HAS PLACED BEFORE ITSELF THE WELFARE OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE AS A DEFINITE GOAL AND ALL ITS PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES ARE CENTRED ROUND THIS HIGH AND NOBLE OBJECTIVE," declared the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, speaking on the "Economic Future of Bombay under the Congress Ministry," at a joint meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups held on Friday, at the Green's Restaurant.

Mr. Kher dealt at length with the elaborate programme of economic regeneration which the Congress Ministries had placed before themselves, with the assistance of which, he hoped, they would be able "to improve considerably the present deplorable economic conditions of the people of our province."

Soundest Ministry

MR. H. BORN WHO PRESIDED OVER THE MEETING PAID A TRIBUTE TO MR. KHER AND HIS CABINET, WHICH HE CONSIDERED THE "SOUNDEST MINISTRY" IN THE COUNTRY.

In the course of his speech, the Hon. Mr. Kher said:—

"At the outset, I must tell you that in the sense in which I understand it, the economic science is not confined only to the consideration of money values but is primarily concerned with human welfare and its attainment as a whole. Congress has placed before itself the welfare of the Indian people as a definite goal and all its plans, policies and programmes are centred round this high and noble objective.

WEALTH AND WELFARE

"I do not identify wealth with welfare. The mind of the Congress on this subject has been very clearly expressed in its resolution on fundamental rights and in the Election Manifesto. The entire history of the Congress particularly after the year 1921 is full of the aspirations and of the promise of the future, which we seek to create. The aim of our economic activity is the well-being and the happiness of the large number of the poverty-stricken people of the country. We seek to provide for the present and future generations of India, social and material environments, which would help them to the fullest expression and growth of the human personality. In concrete terms, this means that we must endeavour, to ensure a sufficiency of food, clothing, housing accommodation and other services necessary for the maintenance of health and efficiency, to provide suitable productive work for every individual capable of doing such work, and to provide for every one the leisure necessary for relaxation and cultural pursuit and to equip him with the knowledge of how best to utilise that leisure.

TERRIBLE POVERTY

"The most outstanding fact with regard to the present economic situation in common with the rest of the country, is the terrible poverty of the people and their extremely low standard of living and the consequences thereof in the shape of mal-nutrition, high incidence of sickness, the heavy rate of mortality and the general low personal efficiency. If we want to remedy this state of affairs, we must produce more wealth, which, in its turn, means the improvement of our industries, our agriculture and our commerce.

"Our problems are mainly those of greater production. Compared to the other countries, the yield of our crops is extremely low; our indebtedness is heavy. Taking this Presidency, about 65 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture and 20 per cent in industries, trade and transport, etc. There is a very great deal of unemployment. The per-capita income from industries is approximately Rs. 31 and from agriculture Rs. 45. Bombay is industrially the most advanced Province in the country, but even then, compared to Japan and other countries, our income is very very low. Although, our Province is industrially advanced compared to the rest of the Provinces still taken as a whole, we must admit that the Province is largely agricultural. It is necessary, therefore, to industrialise it to a much greater extent. A far larger number of people must be enabled to be engaged in industrial pursuits, both with the object of finding employment for our people and with a view to increase the per-capita income.

HANDLOOM WEAVING

"I want to tell you now what Government has done so far and hopes to do in future.

"Immediately on the assumption of office, the Congress Ministry devoted anxious consideration to the question of the growth and development of cottage and small-scale industries and handicrafts. Of these, handloom weaving both cotton and wool is the most important. Government is rendering considerable assistance to the weavers in the rural parts by means of peripatetic weaving schools and demonstrations. As to co-operative marketing association, there are only six of these at present, but with a view to afford the weavers the necessary facilities in the matter of supply of cheap raw materials and of appliances, as also with a view to afford facilities for marketing their products, the number of such associations will be multiplied. The premier cottage industry in this Province is hand-loom weaving and dyeing and Government are doing all in their power to place it on a firm basis. Other subsidiary industries are the gold-thread industry, bangle making, extraction of lime-oil, etc., and all these are receiving the attention and help of Government. We are aware that these industries cannot be fully developed unless chemicals, tools and machinery required for them are available manufactured locally, but we shall within the means available to us, do all we can to produce these.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

We have already sanctioned a number of Schemes for the development of cottage and small-scale industries and many more are under consideration.

Government consider that for the development of industries on an organised scale, a systematic survey of small-scale industries, both existing and those which are dead, is necessary. For the carrying out of such a survey, we have appointed a Committee, whose function it will be to examine the present position of small-scale industries and to report on their place in the provincial economy in relation to agriculture and large-scale industries, etc.

We also propose to constitute an Industrial Advisory Board for Bombay, whose functions will be to advise Government on all new Schemes or proposals and on all matters of policy affecting various Schemes prepared by the Department of Industries as also on all matters of public interest in connection with the development of industries generally.

TEXTILE LABOUR AND AGRICULTURE

"We have in our Province nearly nine lakhs of industrial workers. Out of these, about four lakhs are working in the large power-driven factories which come under the Factories Act. So far as the textile labour of Bombay is concerned, you are aware that Government have appointed a Committee to inquire into their wage conditions and other amenities or the lack of them, and this Committee has already published its interim report.

"For the large number of our agriculturist in order to improve their condition, it is necessary to put into force carefully thought-out Schemes of rural reconstruction. This is a very wide subject and is intimately connected with the condition of our villagers.

LITTLE REPUBLICS.

You are no doubt aware that as far back as 1930, Lord Metcalfe wrote that the village communities of India are little republic having everything they want within themselves and almost independent of any foreign relations. "They seem to last when nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down; revolution succeeds revolution. Hindu, Pathan, Moghul, Mahratta, Sikh, English—all are Masters in turn but the village Communities remain the same."

PANCHAYATS MUST BE REVIVED.

It is true that this description is no longer exactly applicable to our villages, but it must be admitted that the village Panchayat still has very deep roots in the minds of our village population. We must revive these bodies. They have not had any statutory recognition in the past, but we think it necessary to revive them. In the revival of the village Panchayats as statutory bodies will be found the cure for many of the troubles from which village affairs at present appear to suffer. Rural reconstruction can best be pushed on with the assistance of the village Panchayats. Shortly a Village Panchayat Bill will be introduced in the Assembly and I hope it will facilitate the aim of infusing new life and vigour in our rural population.

CONGRESS & MASS AWAKENING

"The coming into power of the Congress has awakened the masses to a consciousness of their needs and their rights. They have become more self-conscious and vocal. Our educational programme will make way for a rapid spread of literacy, will increase the efficiency and earning capacity of the peasant and of the worker which we trust will lead to a large increase in production. Our policy of prohibition and better health services will improve the vitality and the physical stamina of the people. Our constructive programme of Swadeshi, Khadi, removal of untouchability and communal unity is already showing good results.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

"I think I might, in passing, refer to the Government's Educational policy, which is calculated to benefit the community to a great extent. Nearly a century ago you will perhaps remember Ruskin laid down the following four objectives:—

Firstly there should be training Schools for youth established at Government cost, and under Government discipline, over the whole country; that every child born in the country should, at the parent's wish, be permitted to pass through them and be taught the following three things:

The laws of health, and the exercises enjoined by them;

Habits of gentleness and justice and

The calling by which he is to live.

Secondly, that in connection with these training Schools, there should be established also entirely under Government regulation; manufactories and workshops for the production and sale of every necessity of life and for the exercise of every useful art, so that a man can be assured to obtain from these Factories, authoritatively good and exemplary work and pure and true articles.

Thirdly—any man or woman or boy or girl out of employment, should be at once received at the nearest Government School and set to such work, as it appeared on trial, they were fit for, at a fixed rate of wages determinable every year, that being found incapable of work through ignorance, they should be taught or being found incapable of work through sickness, should be tended.

Fourthly, for the old and destitute, comfort and home should be provided.

"I do not think that this is a bad idea to place before one, but I know that it has not been realised in any country. Our most difficult task is to create a new zest for life, to increase the skill and to awaken high qualities in virtue of which large numbers of men and women "will act faithfully as trustees for the general interest" to use the language of Prof. Jacks, skill, trusteeship and scientific method —this will be the aim of our education policy.

"I shall conclude these remarks with a pen picture of the future, which we hope to develop as a result of the programme which the Congress Ministry has undertaken. It can only be a broad outline. Its important features are:

(1) Pregressive improvement in the standard of living of the people and the national per capita income. This includes better housing conditions both in villages and in the cities, more balanced diet and improved health conditions;

(2) The pressure on land will be relieved with the growth of cottage industries and of such machine industries as are necessary and are properly conducted for the benefit of the country. The handicrafts will be placed on a better footing particularly the woollen, cotton, silk cloth industries, tanning, cane, bamboo manufacture, jaggery, paper making, fish curing, coir manufacture, etc., Agriculture will become more intensive and the yield per acre will increase to a large extent;

(3) Indebtedness will be relieved by suitable scaling down and adjustment of debts with greater credit facilities;

(4) The co-operative movement will be extended in all its aspects;

(5) Government is considering measures whereby the cattle wealth in the country will be improved in quality as well as in quantity;

(6) The tenancy relations will be improved in favour of the actual tiller of the soil;

(7) There will be greater extension of communication facilities established through roads in the rural areas.

(8) Vocational training will be imparted, so that unemployment is bound to decrease;

(9) A larger proportion of people will be engaged in industries and handicrafts than at present, so that pressure on the land will be diminished,

(10) Taxation and the control of monopolies will be developed to a greater extent.

UNDER EXPERT ADVICE

"I have naturally tried to restrict my remarks to what I consider to be possible in the near future. The development of the Power resources the organisation of State industries, higher technical education and scientific research, the provision of industrial finance on a large scale, suitable trade conditions and other big problems require to be studied with the assistance of experts and I hope in course of time, we shall be able to devote more and more attention to them. In the meantime, I have tried to place before you our immediate and practicable programme with the assistance of which we hope to improve considerably the present deplorable economic conditions of the people of our Province."

JUSTIFICATION FOR OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

Replying to questions, Mr. Kher observed that it was wise that the Congress had accepted office, wiser that it retained it and wisest that it would continue in office for some time at any rate. For the first time the people were having a sense of running their own administration and there was great awakening all round. They could see, for instance, the number of processions and demonstrations taken out by the people for some thing or other. He thought that so far only the mill-owners had not come out with a procession of their own (laughter).

After all the Congress was nothing except what the people who composed it were. It was the organisation of every one who lived in India, worked in India and had the good of India at heart. It was his ambition to see that they all became Congress members.

The Prime Minister said that while the machine had come to stay, the cottage industries would continue to receive support and encouragement and wished to make it clear that cottage industries were not encouraged as a stop gap or temporary measure.

Replying to another question, the Prime Minister said that the statement that Capital was flying into the Indian States from industrial centres like Bombay, was by way of a bogey. He would not believe that the conditions in the Indian States were more favourable for the financiers. After all they knew the relative advantages and disadvantages. Besides, progressive labour legislation was being introduced in all the Congress Provinces so that uniformity would be maintained.

Mr. M. R. A. Baig proposed a vote of thanks.

BABU SAMPURNANANDA

New U. P. Minister

Mr. Sampurnanand (50) the first Socialist to be included in a Congress Cabinet, belongs to a middle-class Kayastha family of Benares. After a brilliant University carrier, he was appointed an assistant master in the Harish Chandra High School of Benares. He was later appointed assistant master in the Daly Chief's College, Indore. Before joining the Non-co-operation movement in 1930 he was Education Secretary in Bikaner State.

After joining the movement he soon came into prominence in the political life of the province. For the first time he organised a Congress Volunteers' Corps in Benares. He was one of the 52 members of the Provincial Congress Committee to be arrested in 1921 and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for being a member of an unlawful assembly.

After his release he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Kashi Vidyapith, the National College at Benares, founded by Mahatma Gandhi. He was several times elected Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee. As a parliamentarian he made his mark in the U. P. Legislative Council when he first entered it as a member of the Swaraj Party in 1924. He was also Secretary of the U. P. Swaraj Party. He was again elected a member of the Legislative Council in 1927.

During the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 he was again convicted and sentenced to two years' regorous imprisonment. He was released in 1931 under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. He was sent to jail twice in the Second Civil Disobedience Movement of 1932-34.—"Pioneer".

'ELDERS' WALK-OUT

(Continued from page 7)

stated: "The submission of the demand for the defence Secretariat gave the Assembly a direct opportunity of expressing its opinion about the military policy of the Government of India which was fully availed of year after year. However embarrassed the Government might have been by an adverse vote of the Assembly year after year, this was no justification for changing the procedure followed till last year and imposing a new restriction in a vital matter.

"We can attribute the change only to a change in the attitude of the Government of India. In order to enter our strong protest against the temper and outlook, which this indicates, we have decided to take no part in the discussion on the budget.

CONGRESS PARTY ATTITUDE

Mr. Kandas Pantulu said: "The Congress Party in this House has decided to follow the course adopted by the Congress Party in the Assembly. We feel that no other course is left open to us in this House. The departure made by the Government in the usual procedure by removing from the vote of the Assembly estimates of expenditure on Army Secretariat, has the effect of curtailing the power and privilege of the Central Legislature as a whole, on a very vital matter. This House cannot allow such an encroachment by the Government on powers of the Legislature without recording its protest in a fitting manner. We feel that the provisions of the Government of India Act, specially the transitory provisions embodied in paragraph 67-A of the ninth schedule to the Act have not altered the constitutional position, so as to make it obligatory on the Governor-General to withhold from the vote of the Assembly estimates of expenditure on the Army Secretariat. Even Section 238 of the Government of India Act, when read with Section 317 and ninth schedule has not the effect of taking away the discretion vested in the Governor-General. No valid reason for the uncalled for and provocative departure has been given by the Government. Therefore, we have decided not to participate in the discussion on the budget this year.

WHY ANTICIPATE FEDERATION

"Now coming to the statement made by the Finance Member, I must say that I don't find any reason to alter the word of the statement I have just read out. He not only did not improve his case, but made it worse. On the legal and constitutional ground he is clearly wrong. The Governor-General's discretion to follow the usual procedure is left untouched, till the Federation is established. We need not contemplate what is to happen after Federation comes. It may not come for the Congress is pledged to see that it does not come.

HOARE QUOTED.

Mr. Hossain Imam replied to the constitutional aspect of Sir James Grigg's statement and began "the borrowed opinion, which he (Grigg) read out to the house..."

President:—"Why do you call it borrowed?"

Mr. Hossain Imam: "Because it is legal opinion, which the Finance Member does not pretend to know."

Mr. Hossain Imam resuming said that with that borrowed opinion which the Finance Member had read out to them to add to their knowledge he pretended to show that the protest of the opposition was illusory. He had examined the relevant provisions in the old as well as the new Government of India Acts, and it appeared to him obvious that the Government was committing a fault by taking the defence expenditure out of the purview of the legislature, as under chapter thirteen there was no compulsion on them to do so.

Mr. Hossain Imam proceeded to quote the authority of Sir Samuel Hoare, who speaking on this subject four years ago in the Commons when he was the Secretary of State for India, had said that a perusal of the debate in the past in the Assembly on defence expenditure showed that no regrettable results had come about. He could not conceive of a Federal Assembly in India, in which discussions of this kind should not be allowed. His (Hoare's) advice to the committee was not to abrogate the facilities that had existed without any serious danger since 1919, but to accept the position as it was in the bill, realising the fact that their discussions in no way derogated the very clear responsibility of the Governor-General for the reserved department of defence or from his powers to see that these reserved departments and his responsibilities are in no way compromised.

Mr. Hossain Imam said that was a definite statement of policy of His Majesty's Government, and it had been distorted now by an irresponsible executive.

At this stage, the President said the House will now proceed with the general discussion of the budget.

WALK-OUT.

Sir A. P. Patro was the first to get up, and as soon as he began his speech, all members of the Progressive and the Congress groups numbering about eighteen, walked out of the chamber.

The House, thereafter, continued the general debate for an hour and a quarter, during which Sir A. P. Patro, Nawabzada Khurshed Ali Khan, Mr. Parkar (Bombay Chamber) Sir Hissamuddin, the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga and Sir Ramunni Menon spoke.

Mr. J. C. Nixon replied on behalf of the Government, and the House adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Electric Companies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public will welcome whole-heartedly the appointment by the Bombay Government of a Committee to investigate the rates charged by Electric Companies in this Province and to make recommendations thereupon. The personnel of the Committee could not have been better chosen. The Director of Industries, Mr. P. B. Advani, who has made a special study of the subject, especially in relation to the needs of Industries, big and small.

Mr. Advani, before taking up his present appointment, was a well-known electrical engineer and possesses unique experience of the difficulties of town supply companies as well as of consumers. The public may count upon his balanced judgment to do justice all round.

Mr. Higham, the Electrical Engineer to Government, who has been with us for nearly two decades is an officer of great talents, broad, sympathetic and liberal outlook. He has been the guide and counsellor alike of consumers and supply companies, and commands full confidence all round. But for his sympathetic encouragement, the smaller towns in the Province would not have had the blessings of cheap electricity.

Mr. Das Gupta, although new to this Presidency, is an auditor of outstanding ability and may be relied upon to help the Committee efficiently.

The Committee could not have had a better chairman than Diwan Bahadur Jhaveri, who with the distinguished record of services behind him, commands the uniform respect of all sections of the public in this Province, for his level-headed judgment and even-handed justice.

In conclusion, one feels certain that as a result of the forming of this Committee, not only the consumers but the supply companies also will stand to gain, as it will give a great fillip to the uses of electricity in this Presidency.—Yours, etc.

J. B. MANEKJI.

Electricity Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the proposed increase in the Electricity Tax in the Provincial Government Budget for the next year, from half an anna to three quarters of an anna per unit, I beg to point out at the outset that in the City of Bombay this tax falls heavily on small consumers of electricity who try to use it economically but at times exceed the free monthly minimum limit of 12 units by a unit or two owing to causes not entirely their own, e.g. if a person consumes 14 units in January, 12 units in February, and 10 units in March, he has to pay annas 7 as Electricity Tax to Government in January and again Re. 1 and As 6 to the B.E.S.T. Co., as quarterly adjustments for consuming 4 units less than the quarterly minimum of 40 units from January to March. Thus he has in all to pay Re. 1 and As. 13, i.e., nearly 25 per cent. more than the actual cost of Rs. 7 As. 6 of electricity consumed during the quarter. If the Electricity Tax is increased by a quarter anna as proposed, the consumer in the aforesaid case will have to pay As. 3 Ps. 6 still more or in other words Rs. 2 Ps. 6 the actual cost for the quarter. Are not the economical consumers thus for this grievance is to collect the i.e., nearly 33 per cent. more than hit very hard? There are, I believe, a number of such consumers in this city. The reasonable remedy Electricity Tax in all cases on the quarterly consumption and not monthly consumption like the quarterly adjustment of the B. E. S. T. Co. and to raise and charge the free lower limit for the tax from the monthly consumption of 12 units to quarterly consumption of 45 units at the rate of half a unit per day for the 90 days of the quarter. It is, therefore, hoped and suggested that some sympathetic members of the Legislative Council and Assembly will propose or give notice, if necessary, of an amendment on the aforesaid lines to the Government proposal and see that the amendment is carried through so as to give the necessary relief to economical users of electricity.

As the above suggested relief will not be enough and complete in the aforesaid cases without some similar sympathetic gesture from the B.E.S.T. Co., either the Municipality or Government or both should suggest to that company to lower the limit of quarterly adjustment from 40 units to at the most 30 units.—Yours etc.,

"HARD-HIT"

Muslims And Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—Mr. M. Ashan and others are reported to have stated in the Bombay Provincial Muslim Youth Conference recently held in Bombay that the Congress leaders dislike Muslims joining the Congress. This groundless allegation against the Congress leaders is absurd on the face of it because if that was the case why the Congress should have appointed Muslim Mass Contact Committee to enrol as many Muslims as possible as Congress members? As a matter of fact no one would be more pleased than Mahatma Gandhi if the Muslim Leaguers resolve to join the Congress. But instead of doing anything of the sort the Muslim Leaguers have adopted a policy of dog in the manger. They neither join the Congress nor allow the Muslim masses to do so yet some of them have the temerity to suggest that Congress leaders dislike Muslims joining the Congress. What a travesty of fact!—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Urgent Need Of Prison Reform

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent pronouncing of Mr. C. F. Andrews' views in Bengal regarding conditions of prisoners—both political and other kinds—as reported in your well-known paper of the 28th ultimo should give food for serious thought to those who are now at the helm of the Government, and who more than once have expressed their desire to make the necessary changes in the prison rules now existing in their respective provinces. The reforms are overdue and it is time that the question is tackled both from the point of view of humanity and reformative spirit.

I have recently stepped out of the Yeravda Central Prison after completing my sentence inflicted by a Presidency Magistrate of Bombay under Section 403 I.P.C. In other words I was considered as a "criminal". At the time of stepping out of the gates on completion of my sentence, I requested the Superintendent to give me a certificate which was refused that I am going to the world as a more "corrected man than what I was when I entered it—presumably that was why I had probably been sentenced for as an unfit person to live amongst the society constituted as at present.

Useless discussions many a time appear in the Press about jails and jail-life. Few of those who take part in it, know the exact conditions prevailing in jails. It appears to me that nobody, has, so far, hit on the head and unless a man has passed through that particular life and ordeal himself, I do not think, he can best be fitted to say anything on authority or champion the rights of these apparently fallen men.

Has it so far struck anybody that prison Life tends to destroy the body, weaken the mind, and pervert the character of a human being? Has this been recognized by any jail official, or a convicting Magistrate, or an official or any unofficial visitor, the latter of whom, more often than not, are seen in jail, and look at the prisoners, when paying their customary visit, as if they (prisoners) were some curious things, kept in a zoological garden? Has any of these worthy individuals tried to take human interest when they come in contact with the prisoners at the time of visiting them? I say advisedly human, because my stay in the prisons, both Arthur Road and Yeravada, has made me realize that prison inmates, in their eyes, cease to be "human beings" on their entering the prisons—these supposedly "Houses of Correction."

A man to retain what good points he has on entering the jail, and many of them has these in abundance, has to struggle during this unfortunate period—or shall I more appropriately say, fortunate? (because that is why a man must have been sentenced for)—with adverse and destructive conditions with which the whole jail atmosphere is infected? A man not only has to take care of the body, but more than that, his mind. In doing this, he has consciously to struggle with these adverse and destructive conditions.

The rampant brutality, stupidity and revolting ugliness permeating these institutions are things against which it is time someone raised a very powerful voice. Congressmen courting jail in 1930 and 1932 can have no idea whatsoever, for obvious reasons, as to how a man stamped as a "criminal" has to struggle in jail life to keep his self against the demoralizing atmosphere of that place. The Congressmen were at an advantage in a sense that if any maltreatment was accorded to any of them in jail, they could manage to agitate through the Press. This an ordinary "criminal" prisoner is unable to do.

These unfortunate people would thank those who would take up their cause in right earnest to bring the necessary reforms, and bring home to the Burra-Sahebs in charge of the prisons that, the institutions are being maintained, in the words of that sage of Wardha, to "reform" the unfortunate inmates, and not "deform" them, as is now being practised in almost all jails of the Presidency, Yours, etc.

K. DAS.

Matunga,
March 2.

"Catholics & Birth Control"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I must strongly object to the misuse of my name and the misinterpretation of my views in the article on "Catholics and Birth Control" which appears in your issue of February 24. The author of the article affirms that I have misused the authority of the Church in what I have been saying on Birth Control. As a matter of fact, whenever I have written or spoken on Birth Control, I have as a rule studiously avoided citing the authority of the Church, because I have been chiefly thinking of my non-Catholic brethren, and it is no use appealing to an authority that is not accepted by the other party. In the article "Empty Cradles," referred to by your contributor, I rely solely on Prof. Carr-Saunders to prove that Birth Control brings about a 'catastrophic drop" in the population, and that when once introduced, its disastrous consequences cannot be stopped.

Whoever replied to my contentions in the article "Empty Cradles" with the antithesis of "Empty Stomachs" was being very superficial and betraying his ignorance of the realities of the situation. The most interesting point in the present position of Birth Control is that economists are turning against it because it aggravates the depression instead of being a remedy, as birth control propagandists pretend. To quote only one authority, Prof. R. D. Kuczinsky, of the Department of Social Biology, London School of Economics, says in his book on Population: "Public opinion, moreover, has not been disturbed by the fact that the slowing down of population increase has brought no economic relief, while population growth, when it was large, was accompanied by a general rise in the standard of living." And again: "I venture to say that if you set out to increase unemployment in a given country for the next fifteen years, one could find no more efficient means than birth restriction on a very large scale."

As for the Church, I challenge your contributor to show that I have ever said or implied that the Church favours indiscriminate breeding, or that she disapproves of celibacy, or abstention in marriage, or intercourse when natural conditions are against conception. That the Church does not object to all this, and exalts the ideal of virginity, are the veriest commonplaces to the Catholic. In the very article "Empty Cradles" cited by your contributor, I show that the Catholic methods of restricting population as used in Ireland according to Prof. Carr Saunders, are the only wise methods, if there is over-population. But your contributor is trying to confuse the issues, pretending that the Church does not object to birth control as commonly understood. When people speak of birth control, without qualification, they refer to contraception as taught by Margaret Sanger and Marie Stopes, and this is emphatically condemned by the Church.

If your contributor needs an authority to prove this, let him read the Encyclical "Casti Connubii" of Pope Pius XI, where he will find the following: "But no reason, however grave, may be put forward by which anything intrinsically against nature may become comfortable to nature and morally good. Since, therefore, the conjugal act is destined primarily by nature for the begetting of children, those who in exercising it deliberately frustrate its natural power and purpose sin against nature and commit a deed which is shameful and intrinsically vicious...Any use whatsoever of matrimony exercised in such a way that the act is deliberately frustrated in its natural power to generate life is an offence against the law of God and of nature, and those who indulge in such are branded with the guilt of a grave sin."

This will be enough for your contributor, if he is a Catholic, and has no axe to grind.—Yours etc.

F. CORREIA-AFONSO.

Ismailsh College
Jogewari.

SIR HENRY CRAIK AS ACTING GOVERNOR

LAHORE, March 4.

The "Associated Press" understands that Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of the Punjab, leaves on April 7, on his six months' leave for England. His Excellency will sail from Bombay on the 9th.

Sir Henry Craik is expected to take over charge of Governorship at Lahore on April 7.

After about a month's stay in Lahore he will proceed to the summer headquarters at Simla.—A.P.

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About Films And Film Stars

Anna Sten and Henry Wilcoxon in "A Woman Alone," the week's attraction at Excelsior.

"A Woman Alone" Can "Love Under Fire"!

Anna Sten, Glamorous Russian, At Excelsior; Myrna Loy At Regal

"A Woman Alone" At Excelsior

An Anna Sten film means good news to discerning film fans. "A Woman Alone" at Excelsior may not be so great as "Nanna" but it is certainly worth-seeing. The glamorous Russian Star plays a creditable role in a story of her own native country and permeates the film with her striking personality.

Henry Wilcoxon who played Mark Antony in "Cleopatra" plays the male lead and, with Anna Sten, forms a perfect romantic team.

The film which has been produced by a new British Studio, Garret Klement Ltd., is much about the average British films.

THE STORY.

The story is laid in pre-war Russia. Captain Ilyinsky (Henry Wilcoxon), a cavalry officer, falls in love with Maria (Anna Sten), a peasant girl. Relations intervene and Ilyinsky is forced to marry Olga, a woman of his own class.

Maria becomes engaged to Yukov, a private soldier, who arranges for her to work as a nursemaid in the Ilyinsky household. The old flame is rekindled, and Yakov, in a jealous frenzy, makes a murderous attempt on Ilyinsky, whom he accuses of seducing Maria. There is a court martial, and the military authorities, to avoid a scandal, endeavour to pass the incident off as a political crime. Yakov is facing a death sentence, but, to save him, Maria swears falsely in an intense dramatic court scene that she was Ilyinsky's mistress. The captain supports her statement, and Yakov is freed.

As the peasant girl Anna Sten has the finest role of her career, and she takes every opportunity to make hers an outstanding and moving portrayal.

WEEK'S PICTURE PARADE

Best bets of the week: "A Woman Alone" (Excelsior); "Love Under Fire" (Regal); "Man-Proof" (Wellington).

Outstanding revivals: 'Parnell" (Palace); "Thin Ice" (Pathe.)

BROADWAY: "Prisoner of Zenda," starring Ronald Colman, Douglas Fairbanks, Jun. and Madelline Carrol. Story of Romance and adventure. (Second Revival).

CAPITOL: "Step Lively, Jeeves!" based on P. G. Wodehouse's immortal character. Very little Jeeves but lot of gangsters and gags. Arther Treacher as Jeeves is good.

EROS—"It Can't Last For Ever," featuring Ralph Bellamy, Betty Furness, Robert Armstrong. Gay musical comedy.

EXCELSIOR: "A Woman Alone" starring Anna Sten with Henry Wilcoxon. One of the outstanding pictures of the week. Anna, as usual, is great in a story of her own country, pre-revolution Russia. Difficult to believe it is a British picture. Must be seen.

PALACE: "Parnell," starring Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. Story of the Irish patriot and his fight for his country's freedom. Gable is good and Loy is lovely! (Revival).

PATHE: "Thin Ice," featuring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. Sonja ice-skates beautifully and shows improvement in acting. (Revival).

REGAL: "Love Under Fire," starring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. One of the best hits of the week. Background of the Spanish civil war is effective but antics of Borrah Minnevitch and his gang are boring and out-of-place. May be recommended.

WELLINGTON: "Man-Proof," starring Myrna Loy, Franchot Tone and Rosalind Russel. All-round good acting. Interesting story. May be recommended.

LORETTA YOUNG, the charming 20th Century-Fox star, whose latest film "Love Under Fire" comes to Regal this week.

"Love Under Fire" At Regal

War-time Spain is still the reckless land of ardent love! Bombers roar and big guns thunder, but who's afraid of romance? Not entrancing Loretta Young or tempestuous Don Ameche, who hurdle the Spanish barbed-wire barricades and trip headlong into romantic excitement and adventure in "Love Under Fire" 20th Century-Fox comedy-drama, which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre.

Loretta Young, gayer and lovelier than ever, and Don Ameche, one of the screen's coming stars, ration out kisses by the light of bursting shells and to the tune of whinning shrapnel. Directed by George Marshall the cast also features Frances Drake, Walter Catlett, the goggle-eyed, blustering comedian: John Carrading, Sig Rumann and Harold Huber.

The Spanish conflict brings together a Scotland Yard detective a fugitive beauty who believes erroneously, that she is a thief, an entertainment troupe and their smart manager, and the men engaged in bloody civil war. Forced by trickery into the belief that she is a hunted thief, Loretta Young seeks obscurity in Spain, only to meet a Scotland Yard detective, played by Don Ameche, who is on a busman's holiday and is seeking excitement. Don arrests his susceptible suspect, but their trip back to England and justice is interrupted by the appearance of the pretty owner of some fabulous jewels which are being sought by rebel military officials. The fate of the gems has an immediate and telling effect upon the fates of a multitude of innocent by-standers and the adventurous suspense and excitement works up to a big climax when a British vessel is stopped by a rebel gunboat at sea. The drama created by the powerful background and rush of events is lightened and contrasted by the antics of Minevitch and the gang, and Walter Catlett their manager. Based on a popular S.R.O. play by Walter Hackett, the screen story was written by Gene Fowler, Allen Rivkin, and Ernest Ascal.

A scene from "Step Lively, Jeeves!" comedy drama featuring Arthur Treacher, at Capitol.

A "Man-Proof" Woman!

Myrna Loy, Franchot Tone In Bright Drama At Wellington

Myrna Loy escapes marriage on one of her rare occasions in the ultra-modern comedy-drama, "Man-Proof," seen this week at the Wellington.

Staged against a metropolitan background, the new picture features Franchot Tone and Rosalind Russell with Miss Loy and boasts an admirable supporting cast headed by Walter Pidgeon.

Adapted from Fanny Heaslip Lea's novel, "The Four Marys", the new picture tells a modern story of modern romance and marriage. It was directed by Richard Thorpe who was at the helm of the two widely divergent pictures, the murder-drama "Night Must Fall," and the comedy "Double Wedding".

In her new role, Miss Loy plays a newspaper artist who is in love with Walter Pidgeon, a social climber. Pidgeon marries Rosalind Russell, society girl, and they depart on their honeymoon. One of Miss Loy's closest friends is Franchot Tone, a cartoonist who understands the futility of Miss Loy's love for Pidgeon. To him she confesses that she still loves Pidgeon and will exert every power to win him back.

When the honeymoon is over, Miss Loy resumes her siege, while Tone, loving Miss Loy, stands aside. Miss Russell discovers Pidgeon in Miss Loy's room and offers him a divorce with the understanding that he will lose his job with her wealthy father. Pidgeon refuses to accept a divorce and returns to his wife, and Miss Loy turns to Tone, realizing at last that they were meant for each other.

"PARNELL"

Irelands's Uncrowned King At Palace

Hailed as the most powerful motion picture attraction in years "Parnell" the moving fictional drama of Charles Stewart Parnell is revived at the Palace this week. Clark Gable and Myrna Loy co-starred at the head of a cast of big names. Although it is primarily a narrative of Ireland Parnell is actually international in its scope, for it is the account of a courageous man who surrendered fame, fortune and power for the woman he loved. John Stahl, one of the screen's most distinguished directors, followed history with a careful eye and reproduced the colour and the beauty of the people and their times with rare skill and power.

WHOLE SERIAL SHOW

During the extra morning show on this Sunday The Palace will exhibit "Jungle Jim" a breath taking jungle serial with a great cast headed by Grant Withers.

HOW THEY MADE "THIN ICE"

Sonja Henie Picture Revived At Pathe

Few pictures produced during the past few years have been fraught with more original qualities and lovelinness than "Thin Ice," Twentieth Century-Fox musical starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power, now revived at Pathe.

Most films are easy to put into production. Of course, a certain period lies in the preparation of the story and budget, another in actual production, and still another in editing. But with a Sonja Heine picture, all precedence goes to the wind. Her specialized talent in skating requires more care and detail in the planning and production of her pictures.

As an example, there are three spectacular skating numbers in "Thin Ice". This meant the creation of a large rink suitable for the movements of eighty professional skaters. A refrigerating plant had to be constructed, which utilized miles of pipes, laid around the icy surface. The erection of an ice plant and a corps of engineers was necessary to accomplish it.

It was discovered the ice photographed too murkily. To correct this the technicians spread skimmed milk over the surface, which produced a clear, white ice that photographed not only excellently, but economically as well. The white surface reflected the tremendous battery of lights focused upon it, increasing the light values, whereas the natural ice had tended to absorb this concentration.

A further unusual quality in the picture's production was a location trip to Mount Rainier, Washington, for skiing scenes During the company's three-week stay there, all nature let loose with its wildest display of temperament. Snow, ice and hail at times discouraged them, but they withstood it to film majestic backgrounds at Mount Rainer bathed in clouds, and long ski runs by Miss Henie.

HAROLD LLOYD INSURES MOVIE GLASSES FOR $25,000!

The world's most valuable pair of spectacles was insured recently for dol. 25,000 by Lloyd's of London, for Harold Lloyd of Hollywood.

The rims—for there are no lenses in them—are more than twenty years old, and are the first to be worn by the comedian in the characterization which won him world-wide renown and fortune.

It cost Lloyd dol. 531.00 premium to insure the frames with Lloyd's. Horace Randall of the firm of E. Broox Randall negotiating the insure, which protects the rims from theft and any manner of destruction "any place in the world."

The original horned-rimmed frames repose in a special humidor to keep them from crumbling, and are never brought out except for the opening scene in each Lloyd picture. The comedian wouldn't consider starting a new production without his original frames. It's another Hollywood superstition.

It is an interesting sidelight on these glasses that in the twenty years Lloyd has been wearing them, his films have returned a

(Continued in Col 5)

"PRISONER OF ZENDA" REVIVED AT BROADWAY

Anthony Hope's swashbuckling tale of love, intrigue and adventure in the courts of Europe is "The Prisoner of Zenda" with Ronald Colman, Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. in the leading roles is revived this week at The Broadway, Dadar.

Colman is at this charming best in the dual role of the adventurous Rudolf Rassendyll and as the roistering King Rudolf V, whom he resembles so closely.

(Continued from column 3.)

world gross of more than dol. 25,000,000, to the distributors of his pictures.

When Lloyd retires from the screen he plans to send the glasses to the Smithsonian Institution, he revealed.

FILM CRAZE DEFIES DEATH

Valencia Citizens See Chaplin Comedy Between Bombings!

It took a world-wide depression to prove conclusively that film entertainment is now one of the four great basic necessities, along with food, shelter and clothing, according to Arthur W. Kelly, vice-president of United Artists in charge of foreign distribution.

"To-day, good pictures are not only a source of enjoyment, but a safety valve for troubles, an escape from life's grim realities", says Kelly.

A recent instance of the triumph of entertainment over death, he points out, was reported by Vernon Bartlett, Spanish correspondent of the London "News Chronicle" who wrote: "In Valencia, the largest queue I came across was waiting to see Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times".

Kelly adds: "In the olden days, the Roman gladiators before they began butchering one another always approached the Emperor's box and said: 'We who are about to die salute thee!'

"This is not such a far step to 'We who are about to die salute Charlie Chaplin with a smile'.

"All of which emphasises the tremendous responsibility that rests upon the film-makers—a responsibility that our United Artists producers are keenly aware of. They know that people the world over go to the movies to forget their troubles, not to be reminded of them. Pictures that bring romance and laughter into their lives, if only for an hour, are the ones the public flock to see.

"Judging by our line-up of new pictures for the season of 1937-38", Kelly concludes, "each production will have that same broad international flavour and box office appeal that have made United Artists' films synonymous with quality and entertainment for 18 years".

"Good Material For Documentary Film"

Apropos of a paragraph headed "Good Material for Documentary Film" which appeared in the Wednesday's cinema page of the "Chronicle", the proprietor of the Sagar Movietone informs us that all the shots referred to in our report were not taken by Mr. Tendulkar, a few of them having been taken by Mr. Keki Mistry, another camera man of the Sagar Studios.

These shots (of Kurla strike and peasants march), we are informed, "were taken by way of experiment, in order to find out the possibility of a documentary film which the Sagars' intend making shortly".

Immortal Jeeves Is Here

Wodehouse's Character In Gangster Film At Capitol!

Despite the great number of popular, best-selling books brought to the screen with signal success, motion-picture producers still hesitate when contemplating the film adaptation of a widely read story because of the ticklish problem of choosing players who will be best to bring to life beloved fictional characters. Faced with the task of filling the real-life shoes of P. G. Wodehouse's famous Jeeves, Twentieth Century-Fox executives, in choosing the Arther Treacher, discovered the most successful incarnation of a story figure ever brought to the screen. Treachers' second portrayal of the beloved "Gentleman's Gentleman" is in "Step Lively Jeeves," opening to-day at the Capitol.

The chief figure in countless witty and engaging stories of the unusual difficulties of rather scatter-brained members of the British upper classes, Jeeves became so familiar to an international host of readers that it becomes even more surprising to find an actor to look and play the part so perfectly as does Treacher. Exceptionally tall, sober-faced and highly reserved in appearance. Treacher has played hundreds of English butler roles. As Jeeves, he is the screen's first servant star.

The story, by the way, is not by P. G. Wodehouse, only the central character having been borrowed from the famous British humorist. One shudders to imagine, indeed what P. G. W. would say to his refined "Gentleman's personal Gentleman" associating with American gangsters.

"Heidi" Extended

For the special benefit of the many who were crowded out during the last week, the Regal is extending the run of Shirley Temple's latest picture "Heidi" for another week. The film will be shown at the 4 O'clock matinee shows only.

Loretta Young and Don Ameche in an exciting moment from "Love Under Fire," at the Regal.

Myrna Loy, Franchot Tone, Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russel in "Man-Proof," at Wellington.

Sonja Henie, ice-skating champion and promising starlet, in scene from "Thin Ice," revived this week at Pathe.

DISAPPOINTED

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PITIABLE PLIGHT OF DOHAD BHILS

Govt. Must Open Relief Works

(From Our Correspondent.)
DOHAD, (By Mail).

Thefts and dacoities, consequent to famine and scarcity conditions prevailing in Dohad and Jhalod taluquas, are on the increase. A few days back, some dacoits raided a shop of a Bohra near Anas and wounded 2 inmates. The condition of one Bohra is very critical.

Many Bhils are without employment. Many have been engaged by private contractors at a nominal wage of about 1 1/2 anna per day. Well informed circles opine that the Government must immediately open relief works on a large scale in order to provide employment for the roaming

ULLAL'S USEFUL WORK AT HEVERI

(From A Correspondent).
HAVERI. (By Mail).

Mr. N. S. Ullal, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency, has been doing useful work here by giving magic lantern lectures and Cinema displays for adult education.

His lectures on the great part played by Co-operative Societies and Village Panchayats in Village Uplift were very much appreciated by the people."

KAKASAHEB DESHPRABHU IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Friday.

Kakasaheb Deshprabhu, son of the late Viscount of Pernem, arrived to-day in Bombay. He was received at the harbour by Dr. Telang, Mr. H. V. Desai, Editor "Usha", Mr. Mukundrao Deshprabhu and others. He is staying with Shrimant Motirampant Desai.

He will leave Bombay after a fortnight to tour over the whole of India.

Begum Asghari Zaman (right), wife of the High Commissioner for India, and the daughter of Mr. Saifuddin Khan of Berar, pioneer of education for Muslim girls and one of the first Muslims to dispense with the purdah system for his daughters in India. Mrs. Zaman, who has veen very ill and is now being restored to health, hopes to continue the work of her father. On the left is Najeda Begum, Mrs. Zaman's only daughter.

Our European Letter

(Continued from Page 6)

the period before to the Mediterranean and the Imperium, a turn bringing clearly closer concern to Britain. This estimation of Italian position in association with the march of events in the Far East is a dominant factor of care to Britain. For the moment it has also found expression in the resignation of Eden and an assertion of the Chamberlain line of moving further towards an understanding with Italy. The British aim is to extend a check to the development of the "Rome-Berlin axis" detached from British association or hold. This is linked with the fact of Britain coming to take a more serious view of the Far Eastern situation and the idea to play in the East a firmer role on behalf of important Empire interests.

Chamberlain's Policy

Chamberlain's policy now is more markedly to try to compromise with the fascist or aggressive group in Europe. Behind, there is also the sharp reserve to Soviet Union. It is interesting to note that the persons actively connected with Chamberlain in his policy are ones in ways closely associated with India—Hoare, Halifax and Simon. There is, however, all possibility of the course of negotiations with Germany and Italy being hampered by the nature and extent of concessions entering into the estimations of these two. Limits reckoned or fixed in advance do not determine imperialist expansion. The course hence might reveal checks and other turns. This is likely to be so specially with German hopes of easterly expansion halting before recognition of hard hindrances and strong difficulties. Meanwhile in America, England's present turn is reported as having caused a disappointment or surprise, suited to strengthen a certain isolationist tendency. This again might come to the aid of Japan and in a way less touching America as a Power having little pronounced political interests in Asia. The new turns in Europe thus project the perspective of an increased pressure on Britain and the tension in Europe being fitted to cast its impress, despite the calculations behind the path of concessions to some of the dictatorial States, on regions distant and outside, with its special concern to Britain. Chamberlain's new move represents fundamentally another advance to the idea of Four Power Pact, an idea which it will be re-called, when first presented and pressed, France saw with much apathy and brought suspicion ranging to strong antagonism from a number of States.

Attention To India

Indian affairs receive an enhanced attention in Europe to-day. In a way this is indicative of recognition of the tendency for closer interaction of events in Europe and outside. This manifested itself clearly in the proportionately greater attention various developments in India came to have in the Italian press, particularly in the period following the Mediterranean tension that greatly developed in the wake of the Abyssian campaign. The recent resignation of some of the provincial ministries in India, one notes, has received what may be described as fairly prominent recording in several important European papers, reflecting the tendency for an increased attention to Indian affairs referred to above. The resignation of the provincial ministries is also a topic of comments in some papers. Thus for instance, the leading German daily "Frankfurter Zeitung" in connection makes various observations. The quiet in India that came to be associated with the acceptance of offices in the provinces by the Congress, states the paper, would appear to be less deep and of smaller or shorter staying nature than held, and behind the lull apparently various strong currents are at play and in flow. Despite the differences in religion and language that characterise India, states the paper, the Congress to-day reveals a body representing an essential unity of India. The same old "divide et empra" says the report, is getting more difficult. To the decision altering the idea of the visit of the King of England now to India, the paper refers as being in the nature of one not easily taken. There is the suggestion of this resolve being influenced, not only by the European situation, but by the trend or position in India as well. It is interesting to note that the paper at places refers to the Congress as an organization of the Hindu Party. The tendency to such a description of the Indian National Congress is also shown in the series of articles dealing with India that Herr von Studnitz who recently travelled in India published a short while back in the Berlin daily "Lokal Anzeiger." The Congress, it is to be hoped, would meet this tendency by good corrective publicity and strengthening its position well against the advancement of such an account.

Plan Of A New Jewish State

Has Italy in mind the plan of making a new Jewish State? This question is pointedly raised and discussed this week by the Rome correspondent of the well-known Paris daily "Temps." It will be re-called that a while back reports appeared of Italy moving to an anti-Jewish course, with it being considered as a consequence of the development of the "Rome-Berlin axis". An Italian semi-official declaration denied the version of Italy moving to an anti-Jewish line as generally understood, but indicated at the same time that Italy wished the idea of a wide solution with extension of the scope of Jewish emigration, though Italy did not favour the outlet being Palestine. This has supplied the background to the "Temps" correspondent considering the possibility of Italy having the aim of opening a part of Italian East Africa, probably as stated a part of Abyssinia, to Jewish colonization. Italian East Africa is about the size of France. Spain, Germany and Italy put together and is comparatively thinly populated. Such a move, comments the correspondent, might well have an attraction for Mussolini, since it will please the Arabs and at the same time may lead to a strong Jewish orientation to Rome that is suited to serve or stay as a weight against London. Everything to-day gets more in the nature of "deal". The Vatican also, it is said might extend favour to the project.

B. P. T. U. C. DEMANDS RELEASE OF SHOLAPUR PRISONERS

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress was held on Wednesday at the Red Flag. G. K. U. Office at Parel. The Executive Committee considered the Interim Report of the Government Textile Inquiry Committee and confirmed the attitude taken up by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) thereon.

The Committee then considered the Bill in the Bombay Assembly, regarding prevention of strikes and lock-outs. The Committee was wholly opposed to the Bill as it is formulated. The Executive Committee has appointed a special Sub-Committee to study the provisions of the Bill more thoroughly and prepare a memorandum thereon.

The Executive Committee of the B.P.T.U.C. has decided to organise a mass rally of workers on the 6th instant to explain the recent crisis in the provinces of the U. P. and Bihar and demand immediate release of all political prisoners throughout India.

The Executive Committee adopted the following resolution on the arrests at Sholapur on the 14th February and demanded immediate release of the arrested men.

"The B.P.T.U.C. congratulates workers of Sholapur for responding to the call for the Protest Strike on the 14th February last and also extends congratulations to the students and the Sholapur public who contributed to the success of the day by organising a Hartal. This meeting condemns the arrests of Sholapur Labour leaders, Congress Socialists and urges the Bombay Ministry to order their immediate release."

By another resolution the B.P.T.U.C. requested the local Congress Socialist Party to resume former friendly relations of United Front with the B.P.T.U.C.

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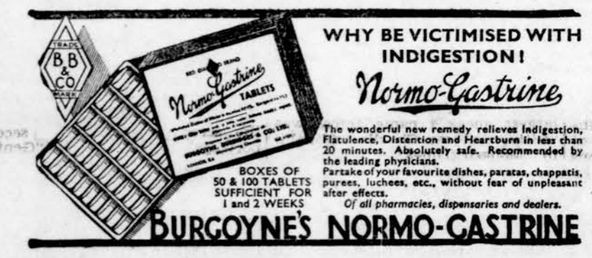

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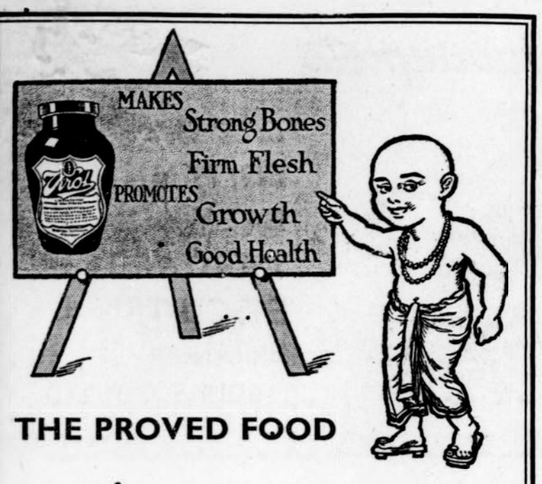

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Ministers Firmer In Their Saddle

MAHATMA SECURED UNDERSTANDING

Hectic Excitement In Delhi Comes To A Close With Resumption Of Congress Ministries

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

A week of hectic excitement has just come to a close. Various are the rumours in New Delhi regarding the origin of the crisis dating back to the visit of Sir Harry Haig to the Viceroy's House over two months ago, but no one is able to solve the mystery of the Viceroy's order. How is it that the Viceroy whose speech in June last led to the acceptance of office by the Congress made himself responsible for the very first crisis which very nearly upset the whole scheme of Provincial Autonomy? Did he not foresee the consequences of his action and the possible results of Ministerial resignation? Happily the controversy is now over, and the Ministers are back in their saddle firmer, stronger and happier. Let me state in a few words how New Delhi has viewed the problem. It was all a case of mistaken facts, mistaken ideas and mistaken fears—wrong facts about the political prisoners themselves, wrong conceptions about the nature of Ministerial responsibility, and wrong fears about possible consequence in other provinces. To the credit of the Viceroy it may be said that the moment the real facts of the situation were revealed to him through the statements of Mahatma Gandhi and the Premiers he took the earliest opportunity to secure an understanding. During these critical days when the fate of Provincial Autonomy was hanging in the balance I made it a point to study the trend of feeling. The unanimity of opinion was very striking—all here irrespective of party leanings regretted the action of the Viceroy as uncalled for, all were anxious to see the Ministers back in office, and all had faith in the Governors, and the Premiers that if left to themselves they would easily be able to make up the differences. The tribute paid by Lord Winterton on behalf the British Cabinet to the prudence and moderation of Congress Ministries found an echo everywhere in New Delhi.

CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE

No purpose is served by going into the past. In Congress circles the happy ending is attributed to three factors—The strength of public opinion which unhesitatingly called on the Viceroy to restore the status quo, the statesmanship of Mahatma Gandhi which guided the Congress and the responsiveness of the Viceroy. But what is of real importance is to see how the experience of this crisis will help in shaping the future. I gather from talks in Congress Circles that they attach more importance to what they have secured by the present crisis than by the four month controversy over special powers last year. The constitutional fight which was waged last year and which ended with the Viceroy's statement in June, was more or less academic—academic in the sense that it was intended to secure previous to acceptance of office a clear idea of Ministerial responsibility and power in relation to the Governor. The fear was then about possible contingencies, but it was for the first time last week that a concrete instance to justify that fear arose. I find a general feeling of satisfaction in Congress circles that the present crisis, specially the manner in which it was handled by the Congress Executive, has raised the position and prestige of Ministries. It has demonstrated clearly that the only way to work Provincial Autonomy is to allow the Ministries full scope for carrying out their policies and programmes. The Governor to interfere only in extreme cases of emergency which are hardly likely to arise. The discussions which Mr. Pant and Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha are having with their Governors are expected to lead to healthy conventions in this matter. One enthusiastic party man told me that one result of this crisis will be that no Governor-General will hereafter, without thinking a hundred times, summon to his aid Section 126. Governors and Ministers can always talk over matters and make up their differences, but if the Governor-General who has no means of knowing provincial problems at first hand comes in with his powers, there is always a danger of rupture. The adaptability shown by the Governor-General and the Governors in adjusting themselves to the new conditions of provincial autonomy has increased confidence in the future. At one time official prestige, which was really responsible for the failure of Willingdonism, would have stood in the way of any attempt at rapprochement, but this time there was a readiness to yield and it is this spirit showing a readiness to lay aside considerations of prestige and accept constitutional rights which has strengthened Ministerial autonomy.

FEELING OF HOPE.

All the members of the Assembly who had gone to Haripura have now returned and settled down to their legislative work. One of my first questions to them was to enquire what they thought of the Congress session in relation to their work in the future. From one point of view it was a sense of relief, and from another a feeling of hope. The sense of relief arose from the fact that the crisis has helped the Congress to close up its ranks. In certain provinces there was no little embarrassment owing to the over enthusiasm of some members of the leftist section and its methods, the crisis bringing with it a vivid understanding of the realities has forced the leftist section to adjust itself to the discipline and general working of Congress policy. It has had a sobering effect according to them—all to the good at the present moment. Secondly, it has raised a feeling of hope as regards the Government of India's attitude to the Congress Party in the Assembly. As there is no near prospect of Federation the present Assembly has to go on for another year or more. Now that the Congress has established itself as acknowledged master in seven provinces its position in the Central Assembly also has, as it must undergone a change. The question addressed to the Government by two leaders on the Opposition benches, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sir Cowasji Jehangir was—Why should not the Government accept the resolutions of the Assembly and act according to them? The matter in dispute which occasioned this query was the desirability of starting the locomotive industry in India. The Government regarded it as commercially not advantageous, but the Opposition held the opposite view. There are two courses now open to the Government. Either to subordinate its own views to the judgment of the House and start the industry or at least to appoint an independent committee to investigate the possibilities. The debate made it abundantly clear that even if it was likely to lead to a loss during the first few years, the country was prepared to pay the price for having its own locomotive industry.

SOURCE OF FOREIGN ROUTES' INFORMATION

W. I. A. A.'s Publicity Officer's Statement

Publicity Officer, the W. I. A. A., has issued the following:—

The Manager of the Foreign Touring Department of the Western India Automobile Association was asked a few days ago how the Association managed to guarantee the accuracy of the routes it issued for those touring by car in the various parts of Europe.

The answer to this question is simple: all the routes issued by the W. I. A. A., for motorists going abroad are supplied by the A. A. of Great Britain, which of course has affiliations with other important motoring organisations of the world. Accurate information is therefore not difficult to obtain and indeed the A. A's routes are noted for their completeness. Generally speaking the W. I. A. A., asks for the required routes by air mail and these are sent out by return sea mail; but in cases of urgency the routes themselves can be sent out by air, provided the member requiring them is prepared to pay the additional cost of this method of postage.

ACCUSED FILES APPEAL IN HIGH COURT

JULLUNDUR, March 4.

In a statement to the Press Master Mota Singh who is undergoing trial on charges of sedition stated that his counsel had filed an appeal in the Lahore High Court against the order of the District Magistrate, Jullundur, disallowing the summoning and examination of further defence witnesses.

He added that in case the appeal was allowed he would produce Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay, Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Gopichand and Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar as defence witnesses.—A. P.

Kisan Struggle In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, March 2.

The Surat District Kisan Committee has received information about the grave struggle of the peasants of Lavet, a village in Mangrol Taluka of the Navsari District. The peasants of this village deriving inspiration from the Kisan demonstrations and march at Vithalnagar, have organised themselves and decided to resist the unjust and illegal demands of the landlords for a half share in the crops reared on the fields.

It should be noted here that the recent Tenancy Law passed by the Baroda Legislature has banned the exaction of half share in crops as illegal.

This was brought to the notice of the tenants in the Baroda State during the campaign of the recent Kisan march and one of the demands circulated during the campaign called for the abolition of this custom.

As the Sahukar landlords however, have been accustomed for years past to exact the half share in contravention of the new law on the subject, they are now amazed at the resistance put up by the peasants of the village and are taking all possible measures to exert pressure on the tenants to secure their customary dues.

It is understood that in response to the appeal of the leaders of the village, Messrs. D. M. Pangarkar and Indulal Yagnik will leave Bombay on March 7th to visit this village and tour round the Mandvi taluka to support the peasants' struggle against all measures that are being taken in the area.

MISHAP TO BHAYYAS

Kamgar Sevak Mandal Volunteers' Timely Help Saves Situation

BOMBAY, Friday.

Last night a plug in a two-inch water pipe got loosened and water began to pour out of the third floor of a chawl on Worli at about 8 p.m. By 10 o'clock all the rooms got flooded and water began to flow down the staircase. The water soon found its way through the cracks and started dripping into the rooms on the first and ground floors.

Not knowing what to do, the tenants, who were mostly Bhayyas, rushed to the Superintendent's quarters in Chawl No. 15, from where they were, it is reported, turned away for causing inconvenience at the early hours of the day. Thereafter the poor Bhayyas went to the Manager's office, but nobody was found there. Finding themselves helpless the men, women and children removed their soaked belongings to the footpath.

At this stage someone remembered of the Worli Young Men's Association and informed the Secretary of what had happened and sought his help. He at once collected the volunteers of the Kamgar Nagar Sevak Mandal and rushed to the scene. The P. W. D. staff was sent for and the volunteers located the trouble and the flow of the water was stopped.

Insurance Representatives' Society's Meeting

The second annual general meeting of the Insurance Representatives' Society was held in the Hall of the Aryan Life Assurance on February 26. Mr. Mahatre presided.

Mr. Bhandarkar read the report and Mr. J. M. Thakore, the treasurer of the Society placed before the meeting the statement of receipts and Expenditure for the year 1937 which was adopted and passed. The amended rules of the constitution passed by the committee were placed before the General Body, which passed them after certain modifications. Mr. Bhujpuria, Municipal Corporator, Mr. Kini, J.P., and Mr. Pallav took lively interest and assured their heartiest co-operation. The following were unanimously elected members of the Board of Council for the current year:

Messrs. N. B. Mahatre, Y. L. Bhandarkar, B. J. Oza, J. G. Shah, A. S. Anandrao, Kulkarni, U. K. Desai, I. M. Oza, P. V. Kini J.P., Jog, Bhujpuria, and J. M. Thakore.

One woman was killed and six others were seriously injured when a building containing a flour mill collapsed at Tarkheda, Amraoti.

Have you a distressing SKIN ERUPTION?

Are you disfigured by a chronic, spreading skin eruption; tormented by the maddening itch of Eczema, Pruritus or some other stubborn skin disorder? Is your face made unsightly by persistent outbreaks of pimples and angry rashes? Are you subject to boils? Does the slightest scratch or cut become inflamed and turn to a festering, gathering sore?

You can see a daily improvement under the amazing healing action of this simple CUTICURA Treatment

Since Cuticura Ointment and Soap were first offered to skin sufferers over 50 years ago, we have never heard of anyone who failed to benefit by their use. You therefore have the satisfaction of knowing that whatever else has disappointed you, Cuticura assuredly will not. No remedy could possibly survive for five years, let alone fifty, unless it did what the makers claimed. Try the following treatment and we feel sure that you will be astonished and delighted at its efficacy.

Follow these Directions:
Wash the affected part night and morning with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse away poisonous matter and irritating secretions. Dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. This daily treatment relieves itching and allays inflammation at once. The soothing, healing, antiseptic Cuticura penetrates to the depths of the eruption. It destroys the lurking germs which keep the disease active, it heals the festering sores and steadily establishes a healthy condition of the skin which leads to complete recovery. Why not get Cuticura Ointment and Soap today and experience this wonderful relief now?

Instantly Relieves and Quickly Heals
ECZEMA
DHOBI'S ITCH
PRICKLY HEAT
PIMPLES
BOILS, ABSCESSES
BAD LEGS
BURNS, SCALDS
CUTS, WOUNDS
AND ALL
FESTERING SORES

Cuticura
OINTMENT AND SOAP
Sold by all Chemists & Bazars.
CUTICURA TALCUM, specially medicated with balsamic essential oils. Absorbs perspiration, soothes and cools hot inflamed skin, relieves prickly heat.

"COUGH"
IS THE MOTHER OF ALL DISEASES
Says an Indian Proverb. THEREFORE,
DO NOT NEGLECT
A COUGH IN THE BEGINNING
IT MAY DEVELOP INTO
TUBERCULOSIS
CURE IT WITH
SIROLIN 'ROCHE'
MADE IN SWITZERLAND
USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

DULL DAY IN CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Workmen's Compensation Act Amending Bill Passes Third Reading

NEW DELHI, March. 4.

The Legislative Assembly concluded discussion clause by clause of Mr. Clow's Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Bill which started yesterday.

Prof. Ranga's amendment suggesting the inclusion of clerks among the employees eligible for compensation under the Act was negatived.

Mr. A. Ayyangar's amendment for the inclusion of bus conductors among the persons entitled to benefit under the Act was also lost

In the course of discussion on the amendment, Sir N. N. Sircar said that legal opinion was that conductors were actually covered by the Bill as it was, but if it was found in practice later that these persons were not covered, Government would bring an amendment to rectify the position.

Prof. Ranga's amendment proposing the extension of the Act to person employed in operations for catching or hunting of elephants or other wild animals was accepted by Government and passed.

During the third reading of the Bill, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Prof. Ranga urged that Government should bring forward a more comprehensive bill soon, as many of the provisions of present bill were either inadequate or out of date compared to English Law.

The third reading was passed.

Mr. Lloyd moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to salt as at present in force in Sind be taken into consideration.

Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar wanted to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, but Sir N. N. Sircar suggested that as notice of an amendment to this effect had only been received to-day, some time should be given to the House before it could be taken into consideration.

As there was no other business on the agenda, the President adjourned the House till to-morrow, when demands for grants will be dealt with.—A. P.

HANDICAPS TO TOBACCO MERCHANTS

An "Open Letter To Congress Ministers And M.L.A.'s"

In the course of an open letter to the Congress Ministers and M.L.A.'s the Country Tobacco Trade Helping Association, says:

You have before you to-day what is now known as the Tobacco Bill. You will kindly give very careful consideration to the following before you pass the same into an Act.

Our Association had submitted a written statement to the Government of Bombay through the Finance Minister and the Revenue Minister on the 4th of February.

Our statement mentioned the following salient points among others.

The present Maundage duty of Rs. 30 per Bengalee maund was levied by an act adopted by Bombay Legislative Council in 1932 when many of you were in jail. We request that this Act I of 1932 be repealed so that the effect will be that we shall be paying Rs. 7-8-0 per maund instead of Rs. 30.

The Act against us has its cousin in District Tobacco Act of 1933. That Act levied licence fees on Tobacco sold in the District of Bombay Presidency from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 150 according to the population of the place where the Licensee carried on business.

The peasantry who grew tobacco began to obtain about 25 per cent. less price for their material than they did before 1932.

For best Tobacco instead of the old Rs. 30 he now gets Rs. 20 only.

For medium Tobacco instead of Rs. 18 he now gets Rs. 12 only.

For third class Tobacco instead of Rs. 10 he now gets Rs. 5 only.

The Bombay Tobacco Merchant used to make clear profits of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per Bengalee maund. Now he makes hardly Rs. 2-3-0 per maund.

Shops Servants used to be paid Rs. 25-30 previous to 1932. Now they are paid between 20 and 25. They lose 16 per cent.

The Bidi Wokers used to get Rs. 1-0-0 to 1-4-0 as wages per thousand. Now they are paid at Rs. 0-12-0 per thousand. They lose 20 per cent to 40 per cent. on their wages. They are 30,000 women and 10,000 men.

After knowing the mind of the ministry we interviewed the president of the Indian National Congress and along with the copy of one statement to the Government, we handed over to him a letter on the 2nd instant.

The Finance Minister admits that the Bombay Maundage duty is very heavy and adds that this taxation now is not only justifiable but necessary if the loss caused by the anti-drink programme is to be partialy made good. Our submission is that this ground is most unconvincing and far from being just.

We have put forward our case in the most constitutional and fair way in time for the ministry to carefully consider it.

1936

OVER 10 CRORES

NEW BUSINESS

Public Confidence is the Secret of this Achievement

LIFE ASSURANCE is unquestionably the best Investment for Rich and Poor alike. From the outset it ensures for one's dependents the FULL MONETARY BENEFIT that he would like them to receive on his death, a Benefit which cannot be achieved by any other method of Investment.

Year after year the bulk of the discriminating public effect Life Assurance with the "ORIENTAL" as is evident from the magnitude of its operations, its Stability and the undoubted Security it offers.

Invest Now In An 'Oriental' Policy

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Established 1874 *Head Office—Bombay.*

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES ALL OVER INDIA.

PROHIBITION IN PUNJAB

Revenue Minister Gives Assurance In Asesmbly

LAHORE, March 4.

That the question of introducing prohibition in the Punjab was receiving the serious attention of the Government, was the assurance given by the Revenue Minister in the course of the debate on the non-official resolution, recommending to the Government introduction of prohibition in five districts of the Province on an experimental basis.

The Minister added that prohibition must be introduced in such a manner as to make it successful, and, with that end in view, Government intended to introduce prohibition in one district at first, and then extend its operation elsewhere gradually.

The Minister also referred to the difficulties in introducing prohibition in the Punjab, because it was surrounded on all sides by native States, and no scheme of prohibition could succeed, hence, without the help of these States.

The Revenue Minister further told the House that the Government would be required to spend Rs. 17 lakhs on expenditure, and the total loss of revenue from excise would be Rs. 116 lakhs if prohibition was introduced at once in one district in each of the five Divisions of the Punjab.

The resolution was carried without division.

In replying to another question, the Premier stated that his attention was drawn to the fact that in the programme of the Lahore Polo Christmas Tournament, one gate was marked "Ponies and Indians." He added: "The matter was brought to the notice of the Tournament Committee, which stated that it was the printer's error." The Premier stated he was equally indignant as the members of the House, and assured that such things could never be allowed in future.

Mian Iftikharuddin, Congress Whip, said that he had got a printed programme of the tournament held eight years ago with the same inscription and remarked that it was strange that the printer had been committing the same mistake for the past eight years.

Replying to another question, the Finance Minister assured the House that Government would enquire into the fact, whether the cells in which politicals and hunger-strikers were kept in the Montgomery Jail were previously used by persons suffering from tuberculosis.—United Press.

CONNECTED WITH COMMUNIST PARTY?

MADRAS, March 4.

The Madras Government have refused to remove the ban imposed three years back on the Madras Young Workers' League, in a communication to the President of the Press Workers' Union.

It may be recalled that Government imposed the ban on the League, suspecting its connection with the Communist Party in India.—United Press.

PARLE'S MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS

Many Schemes Launched

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Friday.

After a worthy fight over the question of the location of an over-bridge which happily ended early last month, the Vile Parle Municipality has settled down to work. At the meeting of the Municipal Board held yesterday morning, schemes of public utility costing about Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned. A few of the main roads are to be re-metalled and asphalted at a cost of Rs. 10,000, a new Municipal vegetable market is to be built at a cost of Rs. 6,300 and an equal amount is to be spent on the construction of drains in Andheri area. Another scheme accepted by the Municipal Board was the development of the Recreation Ground at a cost of Rs. 3,000 placed at the disposal of the Municipality by Mr. B. B. Keskar. This will serve as a playground for the children of the town and will meet a long-felt need.

Mr. R. V. Bhende was elected a member of the Managing Committee. He was also re-elected on the General Board of the Bombay Local Self-Government Institute for a further term as a representative of the Municipality.

MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY

The question of levying a small fee of one anna per head at the Municipal Charitable Dispensary has been engaging the attention of the Councillors for some time now but under the terms agreed to between them and the donor who meets the partial cost of running the dispensary, the Municipality is unable to do anything in that direction for three years. The Municipality has now decided to depute the President and 3 members to interview the donor and get his consent to such a small levy which besides bringing a revenue of about Rs. 2,000 a year, will enable the Municipality to apply for a grant-in-aid with the ultimate object of making the dispensary self-supporting.

The dispute between the District Local Board and the Municipality over the question of the contribution of the latter towards primary education in Municipal area is now likely to be settled as both parties are now in a mood to arrive at some working compromise. The Municipality has appointed a Committee consisting of the President, Mr. Kalbag and Mr. Dabholkar to explore all possible avenues of a compromise to end this deadlock and make a report to the General Board at an early date.

Earlier in the day, the President referred to the sad death of Mr. G. V. Ganu, a prominent citizen of Vile Parle which took place on Tuesday afternoon and the House adjourned for a minute as a mark of respect for the deceased.

TURF CLUB SENSATION!

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir, the well-known race-horse owner and Steward of the R. W. I. T. C. has filed a suit for defamation and damages of Rs. 50,000 against G. A. Kashmeri, the Editor of "The Punter" in the Bombay High Court.

The case will come up befcre the Chief Justice Sir J. Beaumont on June 20.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION FAILS IN FRONTIER ASSEMBLY

Dr. Khan Sahib Defends House Searches And Says He Is Determined To Bring Culprits To Book

PESHAWAR, March 4.

Mr. Aurangzeb's adjournment motion in the North-West Frontier Legislative Assembly to condemn Government's action regarding the searches of houses of respectable persons in connection with the recent murders of some Sikhs, was lost to-day by 17 votes to twenty-seven.

The Leader of the Opposition, in moving the motion for adjournment, said that the houses of respectable people, who were income-tax payers and peaceful citizens with clean previous records, had been searched, despite the fact that there were no reasonable grounds for such searches.

Intimidation, born out of political consideration, he declared would not fit in with the creed of Civil Liberties.

Sardar Ajit Singh remarked that Mr. Aurangzeb's speech would carry the impression that a great injustice had been perpetrated, but the law, he added, is no respector of persons.

The Premier's efforts to root out the noxious weed of communalism in the Province, continued Sardar Ajit Singh, merited applause, rather than condemnation, particularly when one murder after another only pointed to an organised conspiracy with the brain of big gun behind all this.

Mr. Piz Baksh repudiated the charge of conspiracy as being baseless.

PREMIER'S DEFENCE.

The Premier, Dr. Khan Sahib, speaking, when pindrop silence was noticed, said the Leader of the Opposition was dreaming dreams, if he sought to censure the Government on such flimsy grounds. The Congress is entrenched in the hearts of the people.

Peshawar, declared the Premier, was humming with the tyranny of certain people. He was determined to bring the culprits to book. Respectability, he added, rested on the bed-rock of respectable actions, not on mere birth. He would protect the humblest on the land.

The motion being put to division, was declared lost, as stated above.

An interesting feature of the division was that the Independents, Democrats and Nationalists, who are aligned with the Congress, supported the adjournment motion while the Hindu and Sikh Nationalists sided with the Government.—United Press.

THE OLD INN SIGN IS A BRITISH INSTITUTION

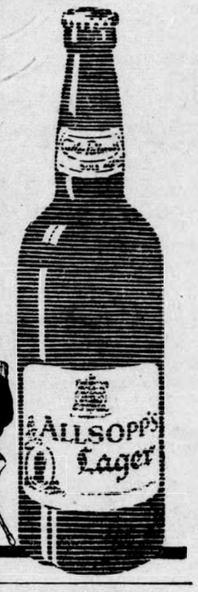
Old English Inn Signs. No. 2

THE BULL AND MOUTH

An inn at St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, the original sign of which is now in the Guildhall Museum. It is thought to represent Milo, of Crete, who killed an ox with a blow of his fist and ate him at one sitting. The name is said by some to be a corruption of the "Boulogne Mouth," meaning the harbour mouth at Boulogne.

Allsopp's LAGER BEER

IS A PURELY BRITISH PRODUCT



Cutler Palmer

LONDON BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS LAHORE COLOMBO

AGENTS:

ALLEPPEY: *Darragh Smail & Co., Ltd.* QUETTA: *Heeramull & Sons.*
CAWNPORE: *P. D. Gooba & Sons.* KASHMIR: *S. N. Chana & Sons.*
KARACHI: *Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.*
DELHI & SIMLA: *R. S. Bhola Ram & Sons, Ltd.*

Shipping Clerk's Failure Through NIGHT STARVATION
THE BOAT LEAVES FOR LONDON IN TWO HOURS. AND YOU HAVEN'T GOT THAT TEA CONSIGNMENT DOWN YET. WHY ARE YOU SO SLOW?
IT'S NO USE, I CAN'T COPE WITH THIS JOB. I'M TOO TIRED, I EVEN WAKE TIRED. I'LL HAVE TO SEE A DOCTOR.
AT THE DOCTOR'S
I WISH I COULD GET MORE VITALITY, DOCTOR.
YOU CAN! LISTEN. YOUR TROUBLE IS NIGHT STARVATION. THIS MEANS YOU ARE NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. I RECOMMEND HORLICKS. TAKE A CUPFUL REGULARLY EVERY NIGHT.
SO THIS IS YOUR HORLICKS MIXER. CLEVER IDEA!
YES, AND HORLICKS TASTES DELICIOUS, TOO. IT'S MAKING A NEW MAN OF ME!
TWO MONTHS LATER
YOU'VE GOT ALL THE CARGO DELIVERED ON TIME THIS TRIP!
YES, I CAN TACKLE ANYTHING NOW I'VE GOT MY VITALITY BACK WITH HORLICKS!

If you wake tired, if you suffer from 'nerves', enervation, depression and that dreadful feeling of exhaustion

GUARD AGAINST NIGHT STARVATION

(Savarni Kamjori)

take HORLICKS

—you sleep soundly, wake refreshed and have extra energy all day

SPECIAL OFFER!

Horlicks is best when made in the special Horlicks mixer. Send only As. 8 (for the large size) or As. 4 (for the small size) to P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 1276 of 1935 (Purshottam Liladhar vs. Hajibhai Lalji & Co.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on Thursday, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Ornaments such as, diamond necklace, sari pins, diamond, emerald and ruby rings, etc., Pearl necklaces, bangles, with diamond and emerald pendants, etc.

The above will be on view from TUESDAY, between 12 and 4-30. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS ARTISTIC DESIGN MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Kelvinator, Gramophone, Wall-clock, A. C. Radio, Perambulator, Safe, Typewriter, Sewing machine, Glassware, Crockery, Platedware, Motor-car, etc., TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 6th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Wodehouse Road, Marble Hall', Colaba, near old Railway Station. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Bundealli Bhojabhai the mortgagee in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage dated 25th April, 1928, and made between Jamnabai wife of Ramji Keshav Patil and others of the one part and the said insolvent Bundealli Bhojabhai on the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th March, 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on site the undermentioned properties:—

LOT (1):—

All that piece of Khoti land together with the dwelling house situate at Khajuri Bhatti at Kurla admeasuring about 80 6/9 square yards and bounded on the North by Chimore Road, on the East by the Road leading to the Hill, on the South by Malwanwadi, and on the West by property of Atmaram Govind and bearing Collector No. 292, Entry No. 2412 and Municipality No. 52.

LOT (2):—

All that piece of Khoti land together with the iron shed situate at Khajuri Bhatti at Kurla admeasuring about 100 square yards and bounded on the North by vacant land belonging to the Khote, on the South by Chimbur Road, on the East by a passage and on the West by the stable of Govind Bhudhaji Gaiker and bearing Collector No. 292, Entry No. 2412 and Municipality No. 71.

CRAWFORD & CO.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of Danison Esquire and others, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of complete Modern Style Bungalow Furniture Zula Sofa Cabinet, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington No. 12, Corona Portable and Royal Typewriter, Kelvinator, Godrej and other Safes, Zunda Cabinet, Grandfather Hall Clock, Wrist Watches, English Billiard Table, Chesterfield Sets, etc.,

14th Fourteenth 14th
Glorious Week

NEW THEATRES' Epic of FILM-CRAFT

Vidyapati

Starring:—
P. SANYAL & KANAN
Two LADIES' SHOWS On:

MONDAY, 7th & WED. 9th at: 1-30 P. M.

All Classes: Nine Annas only

THE ROXY

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

WELLINGTON

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Plans Open! —:::— 'Phone 22665

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.

GEORGE ARLISS

IN

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

Most Sensational Picture

ONLY ONE "INCH" ADVT.

is enough for Minerva's new Marathi picture "SANT NAMDEO" to be released at the CENTRAL on Saturday next: because "Sant Namdeo" is every "inch" a sweet picture!

GEMS - - - - - - - - For Copper Coins!

"Should your heart be clean, What terror can the world hold up to you?"

The beggar boy sang it. It was a gem of thought which he strew about, in the hope of getting a copper or two. But it changed the life of a heroic girl.

The Beggar Boy is Master PARASHRAM, in

"THE UNEXPECTED"

HINDI. "DUNIYA-NA-MANE?"

PRABHAT'S
Social progress play

Directed by:
V. SHANTARAM,

Starring:
SHANTA APTE,
DATEY, VASANTEE,

22nd Week
Daily, 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Hol., 2 p.m.

Wed., Ladies' Show 1-30 p.m.

KRISHNA

TALKIES Charni Road.

8th WEEK

Daily, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Hol., 2-30 p.m.
Wed., Zenana Show, 2-30 p.m.

"NAND KUMAR"

Jayashree Films'
Spectacular Picture
NOW IN MARATHI!

Directed by: K. DHAIBER. Story by: RANGNEKAR.

CENTRAL

Cinema Girgaum.

No Relief Despite Surplus

Cotton Growers Left In Position Of Helplessness

INDIAN MERCHANTS' GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT OVER 1938-39 BUDGET

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the course of his letter to the Secretary to the Government of India Finance Department, New Delhi, on the 1938-39 Budget says:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' chamber have considered the speech of the Honourable the Finance Member introducing the Budget for 1938-39. They are greatly disappointed to note that there is to be no relief in taxation, although there has been a surplus for the current year and there is estimated to be a surplus for the year 1938-39 also. My Committee feel from the whole trend of the Budget that the present level of taxation appears to be considered by the Government in the light of standardised taxation. If it is so, they beg strongly to protest against this. India is too poor a country, as the whole of the Indian business community and Indian publicists have been contending since a long time, to bear any such high taxation she is put under for all these years. The very fact that even the surcharge on Income-tax is not being taken away shows that Government have apparently come to consider the present level of taxation as a standardised taxation, which would mean that no matter what the surplus might be, there would be no remission from the present taxation and that on the contrary the Indian people might expect further increases in taxation in future on account of increase in the military Budget or in the other expenditure side of the activities of Government.

My Committee were strongly opposed to the Niemeyer award as being unfair to the Bombay Presidency specially. An attempt is made to show that the Niemeyer award has worked in the best interests of the country as a whole and the Provinces in particular, as the Provinces are estimated to get Rs. 138 lakhs, even though as the Finance Member observes "the provision for conditional payment during the first five years was likely to prove a dead letter." The allotment of Rs. 138 lakhs for distribution to the Provinces should not blind us to the inherent defects of the Niemeyer award and the whole basis of financial adjustment as between the Central and the Provincial Governments will have to be scrutinised afresh if the provincial autonomy is not to end in a financial debacle.

The Hon. the Finance Member has apparently discontinued the grants towards rural reconstruction, though he is much in favour of it, recognising evidently that the Provinces will henceforward have to bear the burden of this and other schemes of nation-building.

MEAGRE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

My Committee recognise that the world is passing at present through another crisis, which may be called a crisis of fear. Every country is afraid of the other and so "ipso facto" all the countries must have a rearmament programme. The financial resources, however, of this country are too meagure to allow her to take up a rearmament programme on the same lines as the more powerful countries. And besides India plays a great part, if my Committee may be allowed to put it, in the military defence of the British Empire. It is said several times that the strength of Great Britain is behind the defence of India. While this may be true to some extent, the converse is still much more of truth that the Indian Army stands as a great defender of the outposts of the Empire. The contribution by Great Britain to India for her military defence announced recently falls far too short of what fairness and justice have required. This amount is intended for the mechanisation of the British units. Since mechanisation is required, it should have been the Indian units which should have been taken up first and not the British units, which are liable to be transferred from India to Great Britain. Even this mechanisation as now proposed is estimated to cost Rs. 85 lakhs per year and the subvention by Great Britain is going to be only Rs. 27 lakhs. The total contribution by Great Britain towards India should, therefore, be increased much more in view of the above circumstances.

With regard to the Naval defence, the contribution by India of £ 100,000 to Great Britain is going to be stopped, but instead of that the Government of India are required to maintain a seagoing fleet of not less than six modern escort vessels. My Committee do not know what this will exactly cost to the revenues of India. They would, therefore, like to know whether the increase if any, with regard to this item is provided for in the military budget. My Committee would also like to emphasise that unless such a scheme for expansion provides for the effective control of the Indian Navy being vested in the Indian Legislature and for a speedy and complete Indianisation of the personnel of the Indian Naval fleet, it will not constitute real Indianisation of the Navy in any sense but will on the contrary be an instrument for tightening the Imperial hold on India.

Mr. Mehta after referring to the colossal expenditure involved in the Waziristan campaign and ot the Lahore abattoir proceeds:

My Committee deeply regret that the Finance Member has made no reference to the depression in cotton to which attention was drawn in so strong terms by them as well as by other responsible commercial bodies. A suggestion was made that an additional import duty of half an anna per pound of cotton of 15/16 inch staple and under should be imposed in the interests of the agriculturists. Unfortunately, there is no reference to the subject at all and the cotton growers are left apparently in a position of helplessness.

The Sugar Tariff Board have submitted their report and there is no reference in the speech of the Finance Member even to this. My Committee would like to be enlightened as to the proposals of Government with regard to the protective and excise duties in respect of the same. They hope that, looking to the vast interests of the Indian sugar industry, the present protection will be continued.

The protection given to the Indian Salt Industry by the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1936, ends this year, and should be renewed only in the interests of the industry on the continent of India."

EIGHTH Week EIGHTH

KANAN & BARUA

in NEW THEATRES'

Tale of an ARTIST'S SOUL:

"MUKTI"

Directed by:—:P. C. BARUA.

Daily: 5, 8, & 10-45 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun., Hol.: 2 p.m.

ZENANA SHOW
Thursday 1-30 p. m.

LAMINGTON

FREEDOM'S FRONTIER IN DADAR!

See SHIVAJI'S Loyal Array—

"SWARAJYA SEEMEVAR"

—: MARATHI :—

Daily: 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Hol.: 2-15 p.m.

PLAZA Talkies, Dadar

THE PALACE

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

HEART-TOUCHING story of the Great IRISH PATRIOT

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The "UNCROWNED KING OF IRELAND"

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JUNGLE JIM

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER ON BOMBAY BUDGET

Reduction In Grants To Local Bodies Opposed

The following are extracts from a letter sent to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, by the Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber, giving the views of his Chamber on the Bombay budget:—

"Referring to the retrenchments effected, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister mentions a number of reductions in expenditure in the shape of grants to Local Bodies. The last cut is effected by reducing the share of Tobacco Revenue in the Bombay City to the Corporation by 5 out of 16 lakhs and by cuts in certain other grants to other Local Bodies to the tune of another 5 lakhs. These grants to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and to the Local Bodies in the mofussil were meant to provide for social and rural reconstruction and for nation-building work. The finances of the Local Bodies in the districts are proverbially very poor and it is doubtful if they can get further revenues by additional taxation as Government evidently want them to do. If the financial affairs of local bodies have to be set right, it should be by a rigid scrutiny and by a stricter audit. But any attempt at retrenchment in the finances of Government by cutting down the grants to local bodies will react adversely not only upon those local bodies, but upon the areas with which they are concerned.

The continuance of the Stamps and the Court fees and the levying of a heavier Electricity Tax are indications that the taxpayer need not expect any remission. Writing so further back as the year 1932 the Committee of this Chamber had observed that the taxable capacity of the people had been reached. Since then no efforts have been made to reduce this taxation and even now it appears that no reduction will be vouchsafed.

My Committee welcome the efforts of Government to ratify their promises with regard to prohibition. The business community will become prohibition as it will add to the efficiency of the workmen and also to an economic amelioration of their conditions of life. At the same time, they also welcome the apparent intention of Government to hasten slowly with regard to this question, as any attempt to introduce this measure over such a tract of land like the Presidency at once, will lead not only to a financial debacle but also may lead to a social upheaval.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

My Committee have from the very beginning strongly expressed themselves in favour of the development of cottage industries and especially hand-spinning and weaving. But they do not approve of the idea of providing any amounts for the purchase by Government of such articles specially when their cost may be more than that of other Indian articles and their lasting quality may be less. The tax payers should not be expected to meet the cost of an administration which gives preference to one class of articles as against another though the former may be costlier and of less lasting qualities.

NATIONALIZATION.

Some disturbance in the market was caused after the statement last year of the Hon'ble the Finance Member with regard to nationalising Public Utility Companies and particularly the Electrical Energy companies and my Committee are glad to note that the Hon'ble Minister has now, to some extent, re-oriented his views and put greater stress upon a rational examination of all the problems involved. He is right in saying that "if we desire to develop our agriculture properly, the provision of cheaper electricity to all parts of the Province is an essential first step." Even while he says that "the industry cannot, therefore, be left unregulated and uncontrolled merely for the benefit of capital," he fully "recognises the claims and rights of capital invested in this industry which must be duly safeguarded." At the same time, he also observes that "the electrical power is a matter of national concern and cannot be allowed to be controlled exclusively in the interests of capital or of a few individuals." My Committee cannot subscribe to any doctrine of nationalisation of electrical concerns.

With regard to organised industries also, my Committee recognise that Government are sincerely anxious to help them. But the way in which labour ameliorative schemes are pushed on either in the shape of legislative or executive orders makes the commercial and industrial community apprehensive that the organised industries will not have an easy time of it with such new measures.

Zaffer Ahmed, who was arrested on 23rd February in a Municipal Chawl at Kolwada was found guilty under the Prevention of Gambling Act and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment at the Girgaum Court.

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Babu SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, President of the Congress, with his Mother, attended the show of MEETHA ZAHAR" on Thursday, and was pleased with the film. THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED SOHRAB MODI, DIRECTOR AND PRINCIPAL STAR OF THIS PICTURE, WHICH PROPAGATES THE CONGRESS POLICY OF PROHIBITION.

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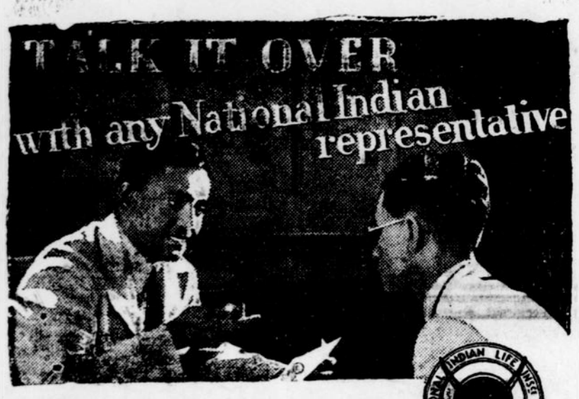

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Only Industrialisation Can Remove Unemployment

Govt. Must Levy Import Duty On Foreign Cotton: U. P. Chamber Of Commerce President's Speech

CAWNPORE: (By Mail).

"INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES BOTH LARGE AND SMALL, IS ONE OF THE METHODS WHICH WOULD REMOVE UNEMPLOYMENT AND INCREASE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF THE NATION, THEREBY INCREASING THE NATIONAL WEALTH," said Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, President of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, at the annual general meeting.

After reviewing the events of the past year Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh hoped that there would be no constitutional deadlock in the near future and that the Indian constitution would have every chance of evolution to fit in with the requirements of Indian life.

COTTON CRISIS

Referring to the cotton crisis, the President said that with reduced exports and falling prices, the Indian producer of raw cotton found himself in the worst predicament. The only important source for greater consumption of Indian cotton is the Indian mills but their capacity is limited owing to restricted markets for manufactured products.

The Rai Bahadur suggested that the Government of India should levy an import duty on foreign cotton coming into the country and also thought that if exports of cloth to overseas countries could, in some way, be given additional fillip, the market would be relieved of its considerable stocks. Another measure which could be given effect to was the allocation of imports of textile goods from all cuntries which were not yet bound by some trade agreement requiring some quantity of Indian cotton to be imported by them

SERIOUS HANDICAP TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

With regard to the sugar industry, the ratification of the International Sugar Agreement providing for the non-export of sugar out of India for five years, said the President, was a serious handicap to the growth of Indian industry.

He noped that the Sugar Industry Control Acts passed by the U. P and Bihar Governments would do away with unhealthy competition among sugar factories for cane and ensure reasonable return to cultivators, but he doubted whether in absence of similar control in other •British Indian Provinces and Indian States the measures adopted in the two Provinces would prove successful.

As regards the problem of unemployment the Rai Bahadur thought it was necessary that the present autonomous provincial Governments should concentrate their attention on increasing the avenues of employment and suggested that graduates who apply for help should be given a subsistence allowance till work was found for them. He recommended to businessmen the substitution of modern methods of book-keeping for the Mahajani system and this would enable many commerce graduates to find employment.

The President then dealt with the question of granting protection to cottage and minor industries and was apprehensive that, following the suspension of the enquiry in veiw of the Sino-Japanese war and rise in prices, the Central Government was not serious in the matter. But he hoped that Provincial Government would carry out intensive survey of the various industries in their respective Provinces.

INDIA'S LOSS

Referring to the Indo-British trade agreement the President remarked that the slow pace at which negotiations were moving indicated that possibly the extension of the Ottawa Pact was serving the purpose of the United Kingdom and the British Board of Trade was in no hurry to complete a new pact with India.

On this account Indian interests, however, were suffering. A great deal and valuable markets on the Continent have been lost. He was of the opinion that in the present political situation a trade pact was, perhaps, a matter of greater immediate necessity than the conclusion of a pact with a dependency He strongly upheld that the import of textile goods should be definitely based on the export of raw cotton in some agreed proportion.

With regard to the re-introduction of the Stamp Duty the President thought that this would be an additional direct tax on banking transactions and would put a setback on the growing banking habit among the non-trading public.

Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh reiterated that the business community was not opposed to the granting of relief from indebtedness to agriculturists but such benefits were being availed of by parties for whom they were not indebted. His Chamber had repeatedly drawn the attention of the Local Government to the defects in the Encumbered Estates Act and the Agriculturists Relief Act and he called for revision of the Acts.

COWNPORE LABOUR TROUBLE

Commenting on the labour troubles in Cawnpore the President said that in larger national interests he considered that an organised labour force was helpful to the healthy growth of industries and trade. But when a labour organisation was aimed for the achievement of either political or communal ends such trade unionism in his opinion was dangerous.

A real trade union should be officered by men from the workers' ranks. It was the duty of the State to guide the labour movement in such a way as while achieving necessary benefits for itself, it continued to be a help to the industries and trade of the country.—A. P.

KOLABA DISTRICT STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Kaka Saheb Kalelkar's Advice

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, March 4.

"Swadesh', social Service and discipline—these three should be the basic principles of the students' movement. Students must end all differences between Hindus and Muslims and Harijans and high-caste Hindus. I am very glad to find that the students have showed the way in this behalf to students everywhere."

These words of encouragement were uttered by Mr. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar during the course of his address to the Kolaba District Students' Conference held at Alibag during the week-end, to which about 200 students from the primary and High Schools in the District and 500 visitors were present. Among those present on the dais were Messrs. Kunte, Patil and Talkar, M.L.A's. Mr. Dharkar, President District Local Board, Sardar Tendulkar, Mr. M. R. Gosavi, Mr. T. N. Bedekar and others.

After Mr. G. B. Pandit, Chairman of the Reception Committee had welcomed all, messages wishing success to the Conference were read from the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Messrs. R. N. Mandlik and M. M. Bhatji, M.L.A.s, and others

Mr. Kalelkar in his speech commended the Alibag students efforts to come in contact with and serve the villagers by week-end visits. He made the startling statement that implicit obedience was not a "dharma" of students under all circumstances. It was only a generally good habit. Students must not be treated as slaves but as separate independent thinking units. Personally he would prefer to be a father of rebellious children than slavish ones.

Concluding he asked students to follow the good old maxim of plain living and high thinking; they should curtail their need to a minimum and should not indulge in luxuries. Lastly he expressed himself against communal and institutional rivalry.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference were those relating to a District Students' Union, study circles, physical education, reduction in fees of vernacular final and the Matriculation Examination, spread of Hindustani, and inter-communal unity. Among those who spoke on these resolutions were Messrs Ranade, Patil, M. R. Lele, Thakur Prabhakar Kunte, Joshi, Limaye Taskar, Khot, Parkar, Miss Taskar, Miss Divekar, Miss Limaye and Miss Karve.

After Mr Kalelkar had replied to questions put by some students, the Conference concluded late at night on Sunday.

During his sojourn at Alibag, Mr. Kalelkar visited the Alibag Fort, and Observatory. He discussed with the teachers in Topiwala Industrial and John Elphinstone High Schools the Wardha Scheme of education and also delivered a public lecture on the same subject. He paid a visit to the Hindustani class also, conducted by Mr. Sahasrabuddhe.

KOLABA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Cut In Employees' Salary Restored

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, March 4.

The members of the Kolaba District Board found it rather easy to frame their budget this year, because of the recent abolition of Taluka Boards in this Presidency.

The meeting held in the week-end considered a budget of Rs. 2,15,000. Provision was made to pay the debt instalments of Rs. 8,000 and Rs 6,000 due to Messrs. Dongre Brothers and Government on account of the Sakhar Creek Bridge Loan. The cut of 10 per cent. in the wages of the employees of the Board was restored. Rs. 10,000 were set apart for the conduct of the 52 new schools started in the District. Rs. 300 each were given as grants-in-aid to the maternity hospitals at Alibag, Pen, Panvel and Mahad, Rs. 2,130 were distributed to Municipal dispensaries. A Committee consisting of Messrs. Dharkar (District Board President) and Dr. Dongre with two members of the School Board to be nominated was appointed to consider the application for grant, made by the Kolaba District Literacy League.

FIRE IN TOY AND CUTLERY SHOPS

Six Engines Fight Flames For Two Hours; Damages Rs. 20,000

BOMBAY, Friday.

A fire broke out at Sheikh Memon Street this morning at about 9-15 a.m. It was brought under control after about two hours.

It is reported that three shops dealing in glassware, cutlery, fancy toys, hosiery, mattresses, pillows etc. were affected. The damage is estimated at over Rs. 20,000. It is understood that the damages are covered by insurance.

Fire engines from Princess Street, Byculla, Fort, Bhuleshwar, Alexandra Dock, Mandvi were rushed to the scene. Smoke could be seen from a distance of about a mile.

Fire Brigade officers, Messrs. Honey, Ahmed and Palamkote directed the operation.

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Capital Subscribed	Rs.	2,00,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at ½ per cent. per annum. Interests on balances in excess of 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in account for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

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London Rubber Market Review

Firmness On Revival Of Buying

Bombay, Mfeb. 23.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly rubber market report.

Firmness has been characteristic of the Rubber Market since the date of our last Report. There has been some revival of buying this week by British and Continental manufacturers and America has also sent orders here on several occasions. The lowest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot was 7 1/16d. done on Thursday and the highest 7 7/16d. at which business was reported to-day. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 7 5/16d. per lb. and on the week prices show an advance of 1/4d. to 5/16d. per lb.

In addition to the buying above mentioned, one contributory cause to the advance has been some return of confidence on Wall Street and another important item has been the publication of the revised Scheme for the continuation of regulation for a further period of five years carrying the operation of regulation on to the end of 1943. We refer to this Scheme more fully below.

We do not think that anyone on this Market has seriously doubted that the Regulation Scheme would in fact be continued for another five years at least. Doubts were however entertained in America and amongst some of the manufacturers here and on the Continent and the hope—or fear—that the Scheme might be dropped altogether at the end of the current year not unnaturally kept a number of buyers out of the Market. They could clearly foresee that the abandonment of the Scheme would make any Rubber purchases at current levels look extremely bad value.

In passing we may remark that the new Scheme contains provisions for the continuance of the Scheme after 1943 if this is considered desirable. An entirely new provision is also made so as to provide for the accession to the Scheme of Governments which are not at present signatories to the Agreement.

PRESS CONFERENCE

A somewhat eagerly awaited statement by President Roosevelt at a press conference on Friday at first disappointed American Markets and caused a temporary setback there but the check was soon over and Wall Street went ahead again while the advance in Rubber prices on the Commodity Exchange was resumed with a greatly increased turnover.

On Saturday Mr. Knudsen, President of General Motors, is reported to have made a statement that better progress was now being made with sales of new cars and that there was reason to hope that production would have to be stepped up in March to meet the increasing demand.

The political crisis here had a very transitory effect on the Stock Exchange on Monday. A recovery was already under way before the close on that day while yesterday things generally went ahead.

In spite of a holiday in New York yesterday, the Rubber Market here was distinctly firm with an active demand and prices showed an advance of 1/8d. on the day.

The opening in New York to-day after the holiday was firm. The Stock Market on Wall Street was described as firm and active with a more hopeful feeling while the opening prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange showed an advance of 21 to 36 points. A further improvement has since been registered.

REGULATION SCHEME

The revised text of the Regulation Agreement as recommended by the International Rubber Regulation Committee covering the extension of the Agreement for a further five years was published in the press yesterday morning and we have before us a copy of the text in full. While the Agreement is at present described as provisional, we understand that in point of fact the various details of the new Agreement have been discussed and settled with the Governments concerned while the Agreement has been in process of being put together so that there is very little, if any, doubt that the respective Governments will confirm the Scheme.

The most important item of course is the revision of the basic quotas. We give below a table showing the quotas for the current year and those for the following five years:—

	1938 tons	1939 tons
Malaya	602,000	632,000
D. E. I.	540,000	631,500
Ceylon	82,500	98,000
India	13,000	17,500
Burma	9,250	12,000
N. Borneo	16,500	19,000
Sarawak	32,000	39,000
	1,295,250	1,449,000

We have excluded Siam from the 1938 table because the Siam basic quota is not yet fixed and no figure is shown for this territory for 1939 and onwards.

The Siam quota is now in process of negotiation. Mr. J. G. Hay, a member of the International Committee, is in Siam conducting negotiations on behalf of the Committee.

The total increase in the basic quotas for 1939 over 1938 is a matter of 153,750 tons, of which 91,500 tons goes to the Dutch East Indies, 30,000 to Malaya, 15,500 tons to Ceylon, 4,500 tons to British India, 2,750 tons to Burma, 2,500 tons to North Borneo and 7,000 tons to Sarawak.

As regards both Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, it appears fairly evident from past results that the Estates in both of these territories were fully assessed from the start, but in both cases insufficient allowance was made for Native plantings. The other territories were all somewhat under-assessed and have been complaining of their treatment almost continuously during the duration of the existing Scheme.

The increases in the basic quotas should put matters in all territories on an equitable basis and even should these increases necessitate holding the exportable allowance at a low percentage rate for rather longer all territories will know that they are being treated alike and should have no cause for complaint. The so called "internal cuts" which have been in force in Ceylon, Borneo and elsewhere should now be no longer necessary.

New planting is to be allowed in each territory during the first two years of the Scheme, that is between January 1938 and December 1940, of a total area not greater than 5 per cent of the existing planted area. After that the Committee are to consider whether further new planting shall be allowed. Rubber planted in 1939/40 will not be in bearing till 1946/47. There has been no new planting since 1934 so that by the time 1946 comes round there will be twelve years' deterioration and wastage to make up.

Replanting is permitted unconditionally during the first two years of the Scheme. The Committee are to review the position after that time. Replanting as understood under the Scheme means the cutting out of existing planted areas and replanting the same ground with new young stock. The area thus cut out and replanted will not be in bearing again for about eight years from the time the operation is started.

AREA PLANTED.

For the first time we are provided with an official statement of the planted areas to which the Rubber Regulation Agreement applies. They are as follows:—

	Total planted area (in acres)
Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States and Brunei	3,273,100
Netherlands India	3,192,400
Ceylon	605,400
French Indo-China	314,200
India	128,000
Burma	104,400
State of North Borneo	126,500
Sarawak	215,800
Total	7,959,700

Other points where the Agreement is altered are as follows:—

The Advisory Panel is enlarged. The Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China each get one additional member. India and Burma which were formerly represented by one member on the Committee will now have one representative each.

The Manufacturers' Advisory Panel is increased from three to four members, America being given two representatives instead of one.

In the 1934 Regulation Scheme special treatment was accorded to French Indo-China whose allowance was based on the requirements of France as a consumer. French Indo-China was given a basic allowance of 30,000 tons with certain rather complicated conditions regarding any excess. The figure of 30,000 tons has been found too low and the quantity has now been raised to 60,000 tons. Actual imports of Rubber into France during 1936 were 56,777 tons and in 1937 they totalled 58,711 tons, the December figure being estimated. Total exports from Indo-China for these years were, 1936—40,769 tons, 1937—43,387 tons.

Stock.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last Week ended 19th and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 19th February, 1938.

	tons.
London Landed	2,042
Liverpool Landed	1,622
Total	3,664
London Delivered	674
Liverpool Delivered	330
Total	1,004
London Stock	44,461
Liverpool Stock	23,905
Total	68,366
London Increase	1,368
Liverpool Increase	1,292
Total	2,660

Week ended 20th February, 1937.

London Landed	704
Liverpool Landed	298
Total	1,002
London Delivered	975
Liverpool Delivered	1,000
Total	1,975

	1940 tons	1941 tons	1942 tons	1943 tons
	642,500	648,000	651,000	651,500
	640,000	645,500	650,000	651,000
	99,500	101,000	101,500	102,000
	17,750	17,750	17,750	17,750
	12,250	12,250	12,250	12,250
	19,250	19,250	19,250	19,750
	39,500	40,000	40,000	40,000
	1,470,750	1,483,750	1,491,750	1,494,250

London Stock	26,270
Liverpool Stock	38,618
Total	64,888
London Decrease	271
Liverpool Decrease	702
Total	973

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London,, March 3.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	327,200,000
Public Deposits	11,400,000
(A) Other Deposits	151,700 000
Government Securities	104,400,000
(B) Other Securities	28,100,000
Notes and coin	48,800,000
Notes in circulation	478,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	28.92 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	115,700,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	7,100,000

LINSEED OIL

London, March 3

Linseed oil London per cwt naked March sellers	27/3
Linseed oil London per cwt naked May Aug sellers	27/3

NARROW NATIONALIST VIEWS MUST BE DISCARDED

Universal Peace, A Pressing Need Of Moment; Speeches At Baha's Conference

"That Humanity has come of age that it must now hoist the Standard of the Oneness of Mankind and of Universal Peace and that the narrow policy of isolation and provincialism hitherto pursued by the nations and peoples of the world must yield place to a far wider policy whereby the entire world may be viewed as a federated organism, the states forming its component parts living in the utmost co-operation and amity as members of one human family" was the general theme of the addresses given at Baha's Youth Conference held in Poona on February 27.

In the course of her speech, Munirih B. Sabit said that one of the most fundamenatl factors in the programme formulated by Baha'-u-llah 75 years ago for the reconstruction of society and the establishment of a New World Order. was universal peace.

Proceeding she said that since Baha'-u-llah preached His Principles, the establishment of Universal Peace had become one of the most pressing problems and vital necessities of an ailing mankind. She, however, hoped that despite man's efforts to the contrary Universal Peace would be realized in this century because God had willed it so.

Rawshan R. Bamdad said that the watchword of the world-wide Law of Baha'u'llah was unity in diversity. In explanation of this principle, he added, 'Abdu'l-Baha had written: "Consider the flowers of a garden. Though differing in kind, colour, form and shape, yet, inasmuch as they are refreshed by the waters of one spring, revived by the breath of one wind, invigorated by the rays of one sun, this diversity increaseth their charm and addeth unto their beauty. In like manner, when divers shades of thought, temperament and character, are brought together under the power and influence of one central agency, the beauty and glory of human perfection will be revealed and made manifest. Naught but the celestial potency of the Word of God, which ruleth and transcendeth the realities of all things, is capable of harmonizing the divergent thoughts, sentiments, ideas and conviction of the children of man."

Proceeding he said that if some of the human family were ignorant, Baha'u'llah had taught, they should be educated; if some were sick, they should be tended: if any were weak, they should be strengthened. No one should be shunned or hated because he was in some manner afflicted. God had created all; He loved all. In his sight all were equal. Man had created differences.

"Shadow Of Over-Production Haunts Textile Industry"

(Continued from Page 20).

crease in wages by Rs. 1,10 lakhs for the whole of the Presidency per annum. Surely, this is an extra burden to be borne by the industry, and my Committee may be excused if they feel reluctant to bless such a burden upon the premier industry of the Province. In this connection, they specially take note of the other factors which have recently been introduced or are being introduced to increase the general costs of the industry. Thus, for instance, the proposals of Government regarding Sickness Insurance, Holidays with Pay, etc. will, it is estimated, inflict a burden on the industry of about Rs. 45 lakhs per annum. In fact Government in their communication to the Chairman of the Enquiry Committee, dated 30th December 1937, No. 693/34 B, published as Appendix D to their report, distinctly stated that they had under contemplation introduction of legislation for certain sickness and old-age benefits which might if accepted by the Legislature, entail an additional three to four weeks' wage bill. Again, the present report of the Enquiry Committee is only an interim one and my Committee do not know what further recommendations may appear in their final report proposing levy of additional responsibilities on the textile industry. Surely, the Industry is not in a position to bear all such burdens and the only result, my Committee fear, will be that the industry, which is at present a leading contributory to the position of the Bombay Presidency, will go to the wall. My Committee, in their communication to Government dated 1st December 1937, No. 3296, observed that if the effect of all the legislation proposed by the Government of Bombay was merely to add to the burdens of the industry, there will be no hope left for the same, specially as Provincial Governments had not it in their hands to give any protection to industries in their Provinces. My Committee beg to repeat this again at this place, as it is surely an anomalous position which has been created that the Provincial Government which have no power for giving any redress to the industry, or taking any steps for its betterment and progress, are proposing to saddle it with burdens under which, it is apprehended, it will be crushed.

In every view of the case, my Committee are definitely of the opinion that the recommendations of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee are not justifiable and will react adversely on the position of the Industry."

RECIPE
In saucepan stir slowly one part Quaker Oats into two parts freshly boiling water. Boil twenty minutes or longer. If Quick-Cooking Quaker Oats is used, boil two and a half minutes or longer with milk. Serve hot, adding sugar and almonds to taste.
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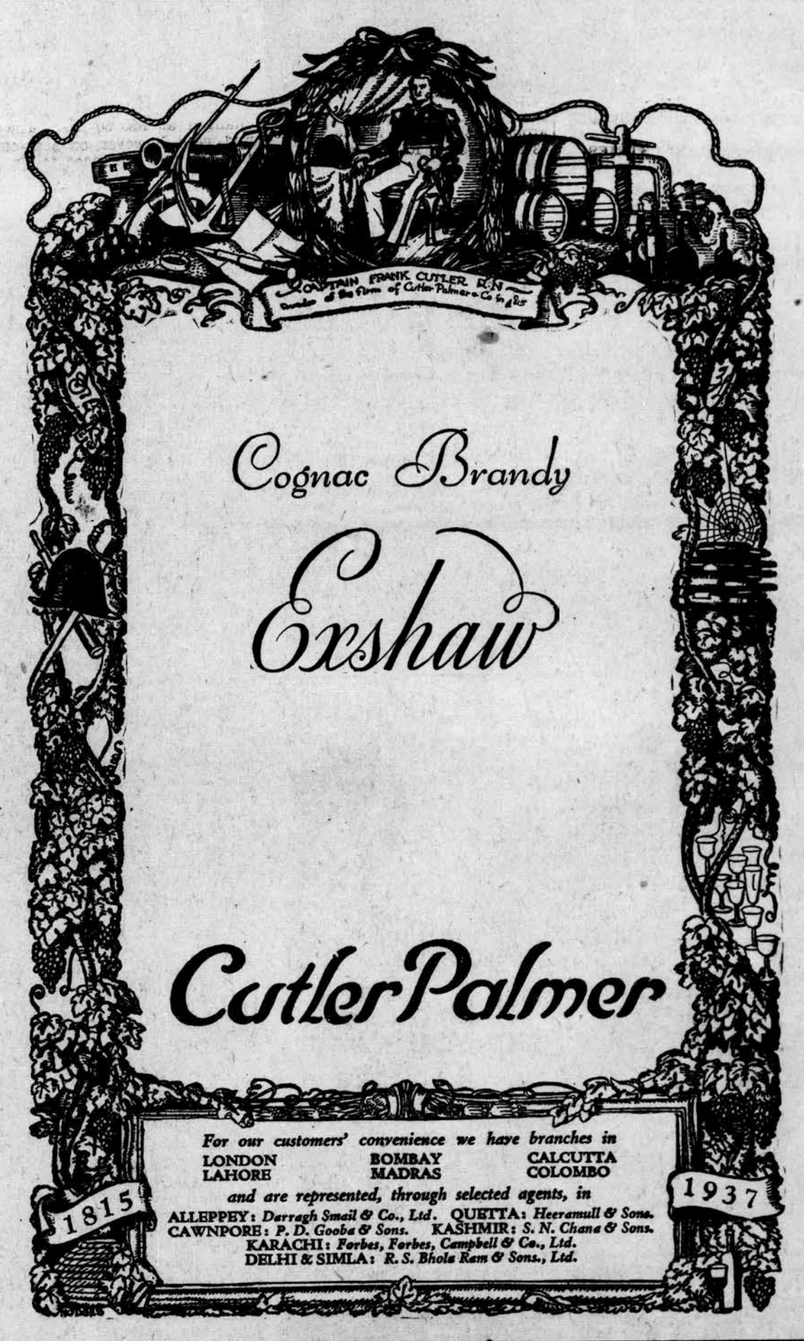
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TRADE AND FINANCE

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GILT-EDGED SECTION QUIET

General Decline In Shares

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Mar. 4.

MONEY.

Money was slightly more usable during the period under report, call money being quoted at 1 per cent. The Statements of the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank made up to 25th February 1938 also tend to show an increased demand for funds. In the case of the Reserve Bank statement, "Banks Deposits" are down by Rs. 187.21 lakhs, while in the case of the Imperial Bank statement, "Advances" are up by Rs. 186.78 lakhs. The rate of discount for three months' Treasury Bills was a fraction better than last week at Rs. 1-7-1 (1.4427) per cent. per annum. The amount tendered to Government aggregated Rs. 198.25 lakhs, of which Rs. 1 crore were accepted. Maturities amounted to Rs. 2 crores. Government deposits with the Reserve Bank as on 25th of February 1938 were Rs. 17.92 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 3.91 crores. Term money rates were unchanged at 1-1/4 per cent. for 3 months and 1-1/2 per cent. for six months.

GILT-EDGED

The gilt-edged market ruled steady throughout the week, although the volume of business was restricted. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper ranged between Rs. 98-11 and Rs. 98-8, whilst other dated bonds kept almost stationary. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan closed at Rs. 100-6, 3 per cent. 1941 bonds at Rs. 103-7 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 102-9. 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan was quoted at Rs. 106-5, 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 108-7, 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 114-2 and 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan at Rs. 119-8. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan was steady around Rs. 104-7, 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan around Rs. 107-8 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan around Rs. 119-3. 3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan, after opening at £92--3/4, advanced to £93 on Tuesday but declined and closed at £92-1/8xd.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was quiet but steady throughout the week, sellers of spot T. T. quoting 1s. 6-3/32d. and buyers 1s. 6-1/8d. The export trade still continues to be slack with the result that the showing of merchandise export bills is small. The amount of sterling tenders to Government were very small this week at £327,000 which were accepted in full at 1s. 6-1/8d.

The foreign exchanges in London were featureless, variations in rates being comparatively narrow. The sterling/dollar cross-rate, after opening at 501.65 cents, advanced to 502.27 cents early in the week, but reacted towards the close to 501.52 cents. The premium on three months' forward delivery was unchanged at 0.77 cents. The sterling/franc rate opened at frs. 154.25 and gradually strengthened to frs. 153.18 on Tuesday. Later, however, on nervous offerings, the rate weakened to frs. 154.21, but on rumours to the effect that there was some likelihood of an early settlement of the deadlock between the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate over the new labour charter, the rate receded to frs. 153.75 towards the close. The discount on three months' forward francs, which was frs. 5.180 at the opening, narrowed persistently to frs. 4.250 but closed higher at frs. 4.310. The guilder fluctuated between 8.96-3/4 and 8.96-1/4, the belga between 29.56-1/4 and 29.55-1/4, and the Italian Lira between 95.95 and 95.35. Among the Far Eastern exchanges, the Shanghai dollar and Yen kept unchanged around 1s. 2-1/4d. and 1s. 2d. respectively.

GOLD.

With buyers holding off on the eve of the declarations of the Government of India's budget proposals for 1938-39 and on small selling by arbitrageurs, gold opened easy there being sellers of gold for delivery during the beginning of April at Rs. 34-5-6 as against the previous close of Rs. 34-6-6. Immediately after the publication of the budget, however, the price shot up to Rs. 34-8 on sellers holding back and thereafter gradually hardened to Rs. 34-8-6 at the close. While spot and beginning of April settlement gold was quoted at level rates. End of April settlement stood at a discount of 6 pies under spot. In mid-week small business for far forward deliveries was reported. In London the quotation opened at 139s. 9½d. and remained at that level for the major part of the week. Later, however, the quotation advanced slightly to 139s. 10d., but closed lower at 139s. 9d. The premium over the sterling/dollar arbitrage parity advanced from 14½d. to 16d. early in the week, but declined and closed at 14d. The price of sovereigns opened at Rs. 22-6-6, and advanced fractionally to Rs. 22-7-3 at the close. Stocks of gold are estimated at about 50,000 tolas, while arrivals from upcountry are small at 6,000 tolas a day. The offtake is unchanged at 1,000 tolas a day. Gold bullion and coins valued at Rs. 16,266 were imported during the week, while last week's shipment to London per s.s. Strathnaver is valued at Rs. 61.97 lakhs. The highest and lowest rates of the week are: Rs. 34-8-6 and Rs. 34-5-6 for spot and beginning of April settlement and Rs. 34-8-3 and Rs. 34-4-6 for End of April settlement.

SILVER.

Spot silver opened very steady at Rs. 51-1-6, beginning of April settlement being quoted at a premium of about 8 annas. On the eve of the publication of the Government of India's budget proposals, however, there were very few buyers of spot with the result that the rate declined to Rs. 50-9, but soon reacted to Rs. 50-12-6. Beginning of April settlement gold, on the other hand, was in good demand and the rate was marked up to Rs. 51-11-6, thus widening the differential between the spot and post-budget deliveries to nearly one rupee. Immediately on publication of the Central budget the quotation for beginning of April settlement declined to Rs. 50-13 and that for End of April to Rs. 50-14, spot remaining almost unchanged at Rs. 50-12. Towards mid-week, however, on bear-covering, the rate advanced to Rs. 50-14-6 for spot. The rise was continued throughout the rest of the week and spot silver closed at Rs. 51-3. In London, the highest and lowest rates for spot and two months' forward delivery were 20-3/16d. and 20-1/16d., and 19-15/16d. and 19-13/16d. Stocks of silver are estimated at about 7,000 bars, while daily offtake averages some 100 bars. Yesterday's arrival per s.s. Rajputana is estimated at about £11,200, while silver worth Rs. 22,600 is "en route" to Bombay. Silver coins worth Rs. 12,235 were imported during the week. Last week, 51 bars of silver valued at Rs. 65,998 were shipped to London per s.s. Strathnaver. The highest and lowest rates of the week are: Rs. 51-3-0 and Rs. 50-9 for spot, Rs. 51-11-6 and Rs. 50-12-6 for Beginning of April settlement and Rs. 51-12-6 and Rs. 50-13-6 for End of April settlement.

SHARES.

The stock market resumed forward trading yesterday after a lapse of over six weeks. The opening steady on scattered buying, but at the higher levels, there was a tendency on the part of weak holders to liquidate and the prices consequently relapsed under selling pressure. There were fewer buyers towards the close of the session and the market finished easy. There was a general decline in rates, mill shares being particularly easy. Bombay Dyeing were done at Rs. 870, closing at Rs. 885; Colaba Lands touched the low level of Rs. 160 and closed at Rs. 163-12 and Kohinoors declined to Rs. 317-8 at the close. Steel shares were also easy; Tata Defds. declined to Rs. 880, but closed somewhat better at Rs. 892-8, while Ordys. after touching Rs. 217, finished at Rs. 219-8. In the Hydro-electric section, Trams were easy on the announcement of the Government of Bombay to appoint an Inquiry Committee to fix maxima rates, the price declining from Rs. 120 to Rs. 113-12. Tata Hydros dropped from Rs. 153-12 to Rs. 148-12. Powers, on the other hand, were well maintained at Rs. 1,335. Among the miscellaneous scrips, Associated Cements were maintained around Rs. 130-8, while Belapurs, after advancing to Rs. 160, closed weak at Rs. 153-12. Bombay Burmas declined to Rs. 592-8, but closed better at Rs. 597-8. Scindia Steams were done up to Rs. 19-13. Bank and Railway shares were well maintained.

CALCUTTA.

In the Calcutta market, the price of hessians for forward delivery improved from Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 7-0 and closed at Rs. 6-15-0, while jute shares were dull throughout with little business passing.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 4.

To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/2
4 per cent 1960-70	114
5 per cent 1945-55	119
BANKS.	
Baroda	116
Bank of Hindusthan	135
Central	32/10
Imperial Bank F.P.	1577/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	388/12
India Bank	146
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	120
Union Bank	6
INSURANCE.	
Empire	857/8
Jupiter	13/13
New India	40/8
Oriental	4400
Vulcan	7/3
RAILWAYS.	
Ahmr. Prantij	935
Central Provinces	101
Pachora Jamner	94
Tapti Valley	750
TEXTILES.	
Ambica	1370
Arun	500
Arvind	1175
Asok	350
B. Dyeing	885
Buckingham and Carnatics	204/8
Calico	635
Century	223/12
Central India	226/4
Colaba	165
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	285
Elgin	212
Gokak	172/8
Indore	65
Jubilee	202/8
Kohinoor	317/8
Laxmi Cotton	532/8
Mysore	105
Marsden	110
Morarji	1140
New Great	226/4
Raipur	715
Rajnagar	330
Simplex	83/12
Swadeshi	220
Sajjan	98/12
Vishnu	1285
Madhushudan	197/8
Khatau	118/8
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1437/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	148/2
Tata Power Ord.	1352/8
ELECTRIC.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	138/12
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	115
Surat	163/12
Ajmir	12/12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcock Ashdown	316/4
Associated Cements	123
Belapur	157/8
Bombay Burma New	210
Bombay Burma Old	608/12
Bombay Steam	240
Bombay Telephone	96
Burma Corporation	6/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/6
Dalmia Cement	8/12
Indian Bleaching	132/8

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 4.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	79 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 4 3
Bank of London and S. America	5 15 0
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 8 9
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 10 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0 17 6
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	66 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 1 0
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 10 3
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	20 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	96 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 6 6
Hyderabad Deccan C. Ord.	1 6 6
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5 10 0
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 7 0
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 3 3
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 4 3
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 8 0

LONDON OPENING COPPER

London, March 4.

London Electro Copper opening £40-5-0 unchanged.

Industrial Investment Tr.	46/2
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd.	527/8
Indian Copper	2/5
Indian Iron	27/12
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	72/8
Scindia Steam	20/2
Shivrajpur	47/8
Tata Oil	26/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	225/8
Tata Defd.	925
PREFERENCE.	
7 per cent Andhra Valley	1495
7 per cent B'bay Tram (T.F.)	74
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 1st	106
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 2nd	101
7 per cent Tata Hydro	154/12
7 1/2 per cent Tata Power	1572/8
7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd	170
DEBENTURES.	
3 3/4 per cent Andhra Valley	101/8
6 per cent Andhra Valley	108/12
4 per cent Bombay Telephone	57/12
7 per cent Sholapur	81
6 per cent Tata Hydro	108/12
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	16/12
Howrah	44/8
Hukumchand	7/4
Kamarhatty	442
Kankanarrah	350
Lawrence	338
Reliance	57/8

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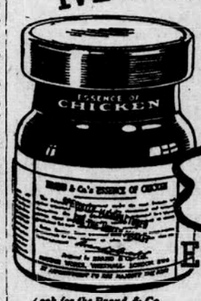

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SCATTERED SELLING IN FRANC

Sale Of Australian Cargo To Spain

BOMBAY, March 4.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Market showed reactionary tendency to-day following Bombay Straddle reversing which induced realising and discouraging Eastern cables.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Sterling Dollar eased at first and subsequent movements were uninteresting. Franc moved in narrow fluctua tion.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Prices fell due to absence of encouraging cablec from outside.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Prices kept steady but general enquiry was restricted by lower foreign cables.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, March 4.

Previous closing	9.21
To-day's opening	9.12
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	9.06
Difference	—15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 4.

Previous closing	5.11
To-day's opening	5.07
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	5.06
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 172

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 4.

New York cotton showed reactionary tendency to-day following Bombay Straddle reversing which induced realising and discouraging eastern cables but underlying tone kept steady.

Prices opened at 9.12 i.e. nine points lower than previous closing priced declined on lower Liverpool cables and realising but at lower level some support appeared with May veering to 9.14 with very steady tone.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 4.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.24/9.23) 9.12/9.11
May (9.29/9.27) 9.17/9.16
July (9.37/9.37) 9.25/9.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 4.

January (5.04) 4.98
March (5.11) 5.05
January (7.18) 7.15
March (7.22) 7.14

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 4.

Trading in Broach began at Rs. 175/12 prices steadily declined on hedge selling with buyers keeping aloof while optional dealers selling further depressed market. Prices came under further pressure following lower New York closed steady at Rs. 173/8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 4.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1) 1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (18 1/2 sellers) 18 5/8 buyers
Dundee March (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning March (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/16 buyers) 7 1/16 buyers
Forward July September (7 5/16 paid value) 7 1/4 paid buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 11/16 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 4.

Liverpool wheat opened easy May 88 1/2 July 87 prices fell due to absence of any encouraging cables from outside but some activity appeared on reports of sale of Australian cargo to Spain. Market subsequently worked somewhat lower on scattered selling.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 4.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.92 3/8. Prices kept steady on scattered buying but general enquiry was restricted by lower foreign cables and general lack of support.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 4.

Previous closing	5.01 3/4
To-day's opening	5.01 11/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	5.01 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, March 4.

Previous closing	5.01.77
To-day's opening	5.01.80
To-day's closing	5.01.52

FRANC RATE
London, March 4.

Previous closing	154.03
To-day's opening	153.75
To-day's closing	154.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 4.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 5.01.80 and then eased to 5.01.70 movements thereafter being narrow.

Franc opened at 153.75 and then weakened to 153.87 on scattered selling.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.614) 11.615
New York on Bombay (37.89) 37.88
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (95.33) 95.34
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£185 1/4 buyers £185 1/2 sellers. Buyers steady) £185 3/8 buyers £185 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Steady) £15 1/4 buyers £15 5/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/2 to £45) £44 1/2 to £45

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 4.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Bear covering. Small offering. Small business market steady."

LONDON SILVER
London, March 4.

Spot	(20 3/16d.) 20 1/4d.
Forward	(19 7/8d.) 19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, March 4.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-9) £6-19-9 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 4.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at 88 7/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 4.

10 p.m. quotations—	Rs	a.	p
Wheat May	4	9	0
Wheat September	4	9	0
Linseed May	7	11	0
Linseed September	7	13	6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 4.

6 p.m. quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	51	3	6
Silver Fagan	51	4	0
Silver Chaitra	51	5	0
Gold ready	34	8	3
Gold Fagan	34	8	3
Gold Chaitra	34	7	9
Sovereign	22	6	9

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, March 4.

	Rs	a.	p.
Rates at 11 a.m.	7	10	9
Rates at 12 noon	7	10	9
Rates at 3 p.m.	7	10	9
Rates at 5 p.m.	7	10	9

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 4.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed finally at 5 p.m. at Rs. 98-2-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 4.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 5/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 4. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 3/4) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 3/4) £116 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 3/4) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104) £103 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 4.

London Stock Exchange was quietly steady Giltedged securities showed easier tendency on selling pressure three and a half was 91 1/2 i.e. 10 1/2 shillings lower than previous closing.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108 3/4) £108 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 3/4) £75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 3/4) £101 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 3/8) £114 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 5/8) £102 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 5/8) £110 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-9) 13-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (55-7 1/2) 54-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Elec. Music Industry (13-6) 13-6
Princhin Johnson (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30) 29-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (63-6) 63-1 1/2
Son Paulo (790) Coffee Rates (1930) (£38) £38
Dunlop Rubber (31-6) 30-6
Unilever Ordinary (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Ford Motors (20-10 1/2) 20-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£66) £66
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£105) £103 1/8
Carreas 'A' (£7 1/4) £7 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-3) 140
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Distillers (98-6) 98
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-9) 38-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (39) 39
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-3) 23-3
Inter Nickels (dol 50 1/8) dol 50 1/8
India Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-3) 41-3
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-9) 19-9
Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Empire of India (30) 30

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-3) 25-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £9

MINING SHARES

Nundydrug (45) 45
Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17 3/8) £17
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (84-4 1/2) 83-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 97-6
Sub Nigel (£13 3/8) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (28-1 1/2) 27-6
Anglo Iranian (79-4 1/2) 78/9
Burma Oil (110) 110
Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 7-6
Shell Transport (90) 89-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£40) £40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 4.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 54 1/2) dol 54 1/2
General Motors (dol 35) dol 35
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 5/8) dol 32 7/8
Preference (107 1/2) 106 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Movements Downward With Occasional Gains

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 4.

The Stock Exchange was very quiet.

Movements were generally downward, but occasional gains were noticeable.

Giltedged securities recovered some of yesterday's losses.

Industrials were dull except aviations and shippings, which were fractionally harder.

Kaffirs were steady and coppers firmer.

Home rails regained earlier losses.

Commodities and foreign exchanges were generally featureless.

Wall Street was steadier.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Speculative Issues Look Up

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Jutes in sympathy with better hessian exhibited a steadier feeling and share values in speculative issues marked up. Coals steadied up again on fresh buying operation. Teas generally ruled dull. Only few scattered deals took place. In miscellaneous, Indian irons and other speculative issues showed firmer tendencies to-day, while among others, Midnapore Zemindary were a strong feature in which prices went up about 7 higher than their last closing. Government securities continued steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent loan 1941 103/8 small lot; three and a half per cent G. P. 98/3; four per cent 1960/70 114/3 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/5; five per cent loan 1939/44 104/6; three per cent U. P. 1961/66 98/8.

Banks:—Ballygunge 105; Central 31 small odd lot; Imperial conty 384 small lot; Reserve Bank 119.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar 65; Hardwar Dhehra Branch 125 small lot.

Cottons:—Basanti cotton 7/8 small lots; Bengal Nagpur 11/10; Kesoram 6/11; do pref 115; New Victoria ordy 1/2; do pref 3/11;

Coals:—Amalgamated 24/4; Bengal 316; Bhalgora 3/10; Barra Dhemo 3/8; Burrakur 14; Deoli 6/14; Equitable 35/2 ex div; Ghusick and Muslia 3; Katras Jherriah 21 small lot; Mundulpoor 7/7 ex div; New Beerbhoom 18/8; do pref 14.

Jutes:—Bally pref 135 small lots; Birla 119; Craig annas 10; Howrah 45/8; Kamarhatty 445 ex div; Khardah 290; Nuddea pref 90.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/12 ex div; Consolidated tin 5/7; Indian copper 2/6; Bengal potteris 4; Dalmia cement ordy 8/12; do pref 90 small lot; Bengal telephone pref 14; Jhansi electric 9 small lot; U.P. electric 174 c div; Arthur Butler pref 14/8; Britannia building and iron 6/4; Indian iron 28/2; Indian Malleable casting ordy 6 small lot; Marshalls 1/3; National and iron steel 4; Saran engineering 5/4; Steel Corporation ordy 5/15; do pref 78; British India Corporation ordy 3/11; Dunlop rubber second pref 96/8; Indian National airways ordy 5/12; do pref 8/8 small lot; Tide water oil 12/4; Midnapore Zemindary 84/8; do pref 122; Buland 9.

Teas:—Betjan 21; Grob B. 4; Huldibari 20/14; Murphulani ordy 2/2; Patrakola pref 135; Rutema 7/14.

Debentures:—7 per cent 1906/30/45 Aldin coal 103; five per cent 1947/42/47 Star Trading and Investment 103/12.—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 3

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 1/8
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 3/8
Victory Bonds	£110 1/2
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£95 1/2
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8 nominal

(Continued from Col. 5)

the oldest of them, and is called "Senator" by Mr. Roosevelt because of his appearance. He and his associates are naturally rather surfeited with political oratory. As a result they have worked out elaborate standards of "public expression" and created out of their imaginations the School of Public Expression.

Originally this was only something to talk about, but in recent years it has taken on flesh. Every once in a while some public figure with whom the White House reporters have become friendly is ceremoniously awarded a diploma. Kennedy was the latest. The award indicates that the reporters like him and are agreed that he is not a "windbag."

* * *

What They Say:

When the Dean of Canterbury ended with the words "God bless the Left Book Club," I confess that I, for one, was deeply moved.—Mr. Victor Gollancz, the founder of the Left Book Club.

The Kremlin has become one of the bulwarks of the Conservative order.—Leon Trotsky.

For ten years all the money that came to me from the theatre came from Germany and America.—Mr. Bernard Shaw.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6)

is the only German Field Marshal who remains from the Great War. And he is too outspoken to be popular with the Nazis.

A short while ago he is said to have lost his temper completely and to have said to General von Fritsch in everyone's hearing. "And to think that the German army is obliged to submit to such indignities from a stupid Austrian mercenary." This incident occcurred, it is said, at the funeral of General von Seekt in Berlin and is common gossip among foreign correspondents.

It seems that in the middle of the ceremony Hitler got up to go. Catching hold of him General von Fritsch quickly whispered in his ear that the Army would take it very badly if he were to leave before the end. Then Hitler turned on von Fritsch and, shouting like a Sergeant-Major addressing a raw recruit, he told him, "I am the person who decides when to leave, General. You may go."

It was after this incident that the Generals held a special meeting. Although this was supposed to be a secret, it was, as a matter of fact as well known to the secret police as it was to the British Aambassdor, who was kept informed exactly of what was happening.

Wheanwhile the war against the Catholics in Berlin is being pursued as ruthlessly as the war against the generals or the war against Austria. Even their chess clubs are considered dangerous. In Berlin the Bulletin of the Catholic Young Men's Chess League has just come to an end after an existence of eight years. The League was expelled last November from the official German Chess Association without being given any reasons. And that has made its existence virtually impossible.

Who Wrote Hitler's Speech?

When we heard Hitler's speech to the Reichstag on Sunday we had an expert on German affairs, who provided us with an interesting commentary on the speech. Three men, he said, wrote the speech.

The first part, statistical to the point of boredom, was by Georing. It was the economic dictator of Germany speaking, intoxicated by the magic of figures. The second part, vehemently political, with a fierce attack on the international Press, was by the new Foreign Minister, Von Ribbentrop. Why? Because there were references there to foreign affairs and foreign politicians which only Ribbentrop could have supplied. The third part was by Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, and master of perorations. But the voice was still the voice of Hitler, strong throughout the speech and without a trace of hoarseness.

The applause Hitler received was markedly less than he has ever had before in the Reichstag. But this probably on account of the material in his speech, which was intended mainly for consumption in Austria and Czechoslovakia. Only once did a roar of cheering on the true Nazi scale interrupt him. That was when he adapted Louis XIV's famous "l'etat, c'est moi," by saying, "At the head of the government, the army, and the party is the Fuhrer. I am he."

Japan Satisfied.

It is stated that three German Army Generals who sat in the balcony while Hitler was speaking never applauded once throughout the speech, even when Hitler shouted, "In five years I have built up the German Army."

They sat stiffly and silent while the Reichstag roared exultantly upon the declaration, "There is nobody who doubts I am Leader of this Reich."

The speech is said to have given great satisfaction to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. From the start of the war Germany has supported Japan in principle; but until now the Fuehrer has never been positively anti-Chinese. His attempt to end the war by negotiations was proof of this. The new Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Togo, was present in the Reichstag. Every time the name of Japan was mentioned by Hitler Admiral Togo stood up, bowed and tried to catch the speaker's eye. He failed so consistently that a few people in the assembly even dared to titter.

School of Public Expression

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, the new American Ambassador to London has been awarded a diploma in "Public Expression."

It comes from a mythical college called the "J. Russell Young School of Public Expression." The college is the invention of the reporters who "cover" the White House. Russell Young is

(Continued in Col. 4.)

SHIPPING NEWS

SAILED

Bombay, March 4.

K Nixon s.s. City of Benares of 6720 reg tons Capt A Lee sailed for Plymouth Liverpool and Glasgow via Port Said and Marseilles with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Bhutan of 2912 reg tons Capt F McEvan sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons Capt C H Fea sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

Graham's Trading s.s. Franconia of 12162 reg tons Capt G R Dolphin sailed for Colombo Penang and Singapore with passengers.

T Morrison s.s. Ranee of 3143 reg tons Capt W J Williams sailed for Calcutta via Beypore Coast Ports and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 4-3-38.

S S Vasna (MM) for Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
S S Kenya (MM) for African Ports via Porebunder and Marmagoa.
S S Yorkmoor (Anc Line) for Europe and American Ports via Marmagoa and Karachi
S S Britannia (Anc Line) for Europe and American Ports via Marmagoa and Kathiawar Coast Ports.
S S City of Sydney (FFC) for American Ports via Colombo Madras Rangoon and Calcutta.
S S Jalaveera (SSN) for Tuticorin Colombo and Rangoon

ARRIVED

Anchor Line s.s. Yorkmoor of 2768 reg tons Capt L C Welch arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool and Port Said with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Golconda of 3203 reg tons Capt S C Brown arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Alleppey Cochin Calicut Badagra and Tellicherry with rice timber and general cargo.

K Nixon s.s. City of Benares of 6720 reg tons Capt A Lee arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo

O S Kaisha's s.s. London Maru of 4131 reg tons Capt M Takagi arrived from Karachi with general cargo

T Morrison s.s. Rahmani of 3291 reg tons Capt W F Clifton arrived from Jeddah via Karachi with passengers

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, March 4.

6 City of Venice 5492 Karachi 6-3 K Nixon.
11 Yorkmoor 2766 Karachi 14-3 Anchor Line
12 Rauenfels 5207 Karachi 8-3 L Edwards
14 London Maru 4414 NF NF O S K Kaisha
16 Rajputana 9455 London 5-3 M M

Victoria Dock

3 Vita 1955 Karachi 5-3 M M
9 Alipore 3241 Japan 7-3 M M
10/11 Jalaveera 3089 NF NF Scindia S N
12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 4-3 M M

Prince's Dock

C/R Ranee 3143 Calcutta 4-3 T Morrison
G Janaki 530 M Coast 4-3 Malabar Steamship.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 3-3-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-3-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Simla 12-3-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Goldenfels 8-3-38 L Edwards
Aagtekerk 20-3-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan 11-3-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 17-3-38 F F Campbell.
Pres Adams 17-3-38 F F Campoell
City of Sydney 5-3-38 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 5-3-38 M M
Potter 11-3-38 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Hilda 11-3-38 L Triestino
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Rynyo Maru 30-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 11-3-38 O S Kaisha
Belgium Maru 5-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Naples Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 17-3-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM AKYAB

Jalapalaka 10-3-38 Scindia S N

FROM BASRA

Barela 3-3-38 M M
Paolina 5-3-38 L Triestino
Vasna 5-3-38 M M
Hoegh Transporter 7-3-38 Volkart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 19-3-38 M M
Kenya 2-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 6-3-38 M M
Jalaputra 7-3-3 Scindia S N

FROM JEDDAH

Khosrou 9-3-38 T Morrison

FROM KARACHI

Vita 10-3-38 M M
Manela 8-3-38 M M
Tango Maru 10-3-38 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 5-3-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O
Manela 15-3-38 M M
Ranchi 19-3-38 P and O S N
Maloja 26-3-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 18-3-38 Anchor Line
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Simla 4-4-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 J Finlay

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 1-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Adams 18-3-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Braunfels N F, L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Paolina 8-3-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino

FOR LOS ANGLES

Hoegh Transporter 11-3-38 Volkart Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 7-3-38 M M
Belgium Maru 14-3-38 O S Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 25-3-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
London Maru 10-3-38 O S Kaisha

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwani 3-3-38 T Morrison

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 9-3-38 M M
Vasna 10-3-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 16-3-38 M M
Takliwa 30-3-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Ranee 6-3-38 T Morrison
Rahmani 4-3-38 T M
Hilda 12-3-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Vita 5-3-38 M M
City of Venice 6-3-38 K Nixon
Yorkmoor 14-3-38 Anchor Line
Rauenfels 8-3-38 L Edwards

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Clan Alpine 2-3-38
S S Jalavijaya 3-3-38
S S Victoria (boats) 3-3-38
S S Bhadravati 3-3-38
S S Vita 4-3-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, March 4.

S S Rajputana for London: 11 cases bristles D Abraham, 26 cases bristles Cox and Kings; 113 cases rubber canvas shoes Omnipal (India); 616 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor.

For Marseilles: 616 bags gr nut kernel S M Rajgor.

For Beyrouth: 20 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razak

For Jaffa: 16 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta: 40 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

S S City of Venice for Liverpool: 65 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 88 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand

For Marseilles: 50 cases cashew kernel The Assian Nut Factory.

S S York Moor for Liverpool: 57 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas

For Manchester: 400 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 188 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 125 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 20 bdls cotton rope M Narotamdas; 101 bales cotton waste M Narotamdas.

S S Rauenfels for Hamburg: 285 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 1120 pkts crushed myrabollam R S Tata; 1280 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 47 bales cotton waste clean N D Kaikini; 125 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 28 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 7000 pkts gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 28 bags gum D Mavji; 100 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Thessaloniki: 300 bales raw cotton S Jemjunvalla.

For Ghent 220 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Rotterdam: 155 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 110 bales raw cotton A Clayton

For Antwerp: 124 bags mustardseed G Gokalchand; 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 505 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 5600 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Gothenburg: 25 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Salonica: 100 bales raw cotton K Poonaji

S S City of Sydney for New York: 63 bags till seeds Allahabad Bank; 440 bags gum N Muljee, 70 bags gum D Mavji; 25 cases shelled pistachio D Abraham; 62 bags sesame seeds D Abraham. 20 bags cardamom seeds A P Gupta.

For Philadelphia: 118 bales goat skins D Abraham

IMPORTS

S S Manela V.46 Agent M Mackenzie from London: 83 bdls glucose d; 66 cases elect cable; 400 ctns lager in tins; 60 dms cement; 48 rolls floor covering; 46 dms anti corrosive composition; 39 cases books (printed); 52 cases enamel; 250 cases cnd fruit salt; 100 bags lithophone; 79 rolls roofing felt; 93 dms lubg oil; 55 bdls lead sheets; 32 cases photographic material; 100 bags whitings; 103 bags fittings; 1110 lse tyres and tubes; 315 cases medicines; 435 cases whisky; 117 dms paint; 30 csks plumbago crucible; 225 cases provs; 467 cases choc and confy; 43 cases soap; 102 cases wireless transmitting apparatus; 44 cases cigarettes; 50 cases cnd milk; 200 cases biscuits; 62 cases saline; 149 case thinner; 48 cases machy; 89 cases wine; 50 cases cnd peas; 328 cases boot polish; 370 ds linseed oil; 60 cases gripe water; 184 cases gin; 110 cases ale; 80 cases boric acid; 80 kgs white lead; 43 cases epsom salt; 69 cases h effects; 50 cases angier's emulsion; 226 bales paper 200 cases zinc plates; 83 cases oil stores; 160 cases spent cloves; 40 dms sodium syranide; 40 dms sodium nitrate; 87 cases dry distemper; 257 bales old news paper; 63 cases auto parts; 112 cases ovaltine; 71 dms oil varnish; 400 bags bichg earth powder; 3531 sells portland cement.

From Amsterdam: 73 bags caraway seed.

From Boulogue: 82 cases wine.

From Oporto: 30 cases wine.

From Rotterdam: 510 bags colour; 45 cases cheese.

From Alexandria: 310 bales cotton.

From Middlesbrough: 40 d/bags magnesia plastic; 60 lse m s plates; 120 coils galvd steel wire; 120 bags magnesium carbonate; 100 lse joists; 229 nos steel flats.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 3

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels March April sellers 50/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels March April sellers 40/7 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels March sellers 39/9

Markets Watch Movement Of Loan Cotton

Narrow Price Fluctuations And Realising

Short Covering And Tone Steady

BOMBAY: March 4.

THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE WAS INACTIVE ON THURSDAY, BUT MUCH INTEREST WAS AT PRESENT SHOWN IN THE MOVEMENT OF THE LOAN AS UNDER ITS PROVISIONS NO LOANS CAN BE MADE AFTER MARCH 31ST.

The New York market opened steady but then turned steadier on higher Liverpool Cables, trade and Liverpool buying, very little Southern selling and absence of contracts, but general demand was slow. The market was narrow and prices eased partially on realising. Spot demand was poor but cotton was hard to buy with prices sustained by the persistent holding movement. Finally covering appeared and the tone was steady.

At the opening May was quoted 6 points up at 9.24 which was the highest level but prices declined to 9.19 which was the lowest level but prices again improved and the market closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 9.27c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one to two points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.41c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points at 5.12 for May. The market was quiet. Commission houses were buyers which found contracts scarce. Speculative interest was lacking. Straddle selling met trade calling and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 5.19d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 3 points for Giza futures while Uppers closed 3 to 7 points up. The Alexandria market was closed entirely on Thursday.

LOCAL DULLNESS

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co., state:—

"Following the advance of the previous week, there has been a considerable amount of liquidation during the past week and bullish enthusiasm has been much less in evidence. With prices in New York above the Loan level it is realised that there is for the time being a definite ceiling over the market as on higher markets cotton in the Loan can be brought back to trade channels. Controversy continues regarding the influence the Farm Bill will have on the acreage and crop during the coming season. It seems more than probable that farmers will be allotted an acreage quota and the large majority of farmers are expected to co-operate. Given normal weather conditions a smaller acreage does not necessarily mean a small crop as farmers can give more attention to smaller acreage and apply a greater amount of fertiliser per acre of his best land. Meanwhile the market is faced with a huge carryover at the end of the present season and whether this cotton is in the Loan or elsewhere it must exert a restraining influence on bullishness and prevent any appreciable advance in price from the present level. Should weather conditions be very unfavourable during the coming growing season the position would of course improve, but the market in addition would require help from improving trade and for the time being there seems little chance of such assistance as consumption figures are tending downward. For the time being we think it advisable to secure profits on strong markets with a view to replacing purchases only on an appreciable reaction.

CROP MOVEMENT

The Bombay market has ruled dull during the past week. Fresh trade has been poor, exporters and Mills both having been inactive. Hedge selling continues against the movement of our crop and some of this has been absorbed by buying in liquidation of the American/Bombay straddle which has been wider lately than for many months. The parity however is not yet wide enough to encourage export demand. It will be noticed that export cottons such as Oomra and Bengal have been relatively weaker than other descriptions. The movement of the Broach crop is not yet in full swing but trade demand for this cotton except for specialities is very poor and heavy hedge selling against it will soon have to be faced. A wider parity in the near future seems certain.

The basis of better qualities of staple cottons has continued to rule easy and in many cases is now at a more attractive level. Mills who have not covered their requirements of such cotton would be well advised to consider doing so. The cheap basis of Uganda cotton on which we commented last week has been attracting attention and there has been a recovery of fully Rs. 5 in this market. This improvement should hold".

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (10 a.m.)	9.24+06
New York May lowest (10-17 a.m.)	9.19+01
Liverpool May highest	5.13+06
Liverpool May lowest	5.10+03

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

Their New York friends cabled: Increased hedging, spot interests moderate buyers May, little domestic inclination undo Bombay straddles, yet anticipate further easing.

Cotton reflected improved technical position, moderate trade buying, offerings light. Continue favour long position.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Dull trading market. Undertone steady due to absence of hedge selling. Outside interest negligible. Market appears about balanced between Washington price raising efforts and such bearish influences as poor trade, unfavourable statistics and disturbed European politics.

Advance owing to local jobbers being caught 'short'. Offerings very limited. American yarn trade shows signs of improving. Prevailing opinion is that the course of the market is uncertain. We would rather buy than sell.

New York: Scattered buying with hedge selling in July near the close of market.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: 'Recent reaction chiefly due reversing Bombay straddles. Shortage contracts continue. Looks higher.'

New York: 'Commission houses buying July believed to be for account of Bombay. Products cannot obtain Government loans after March 31. Do not expect 2 cents payments to be seriously delayed. Market acting well.'

'Scarcity of offerings. Demand chiefly consisted of foreign spot interests transferring short July to October ten. December twelve and January thirteen points.'

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 3

May	9.21+03
July	9.27+04
October	9.37+05
December	9.37+03
January	9.39+04
Middling Spot	9.27+33

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 3

March	9.29+02
May	9.33+01
July	9.40+02
Middling Spot	9.41

NEW YORK
New York, March 3

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

May	9.22/9.21
July	9.28/9.27

NOON CALL—

May	9.20
July	9.26

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 3

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	15,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	14,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 3

March	504+06
April	5.06+04
May	5.11+04
June	5.14+01
July	5.18+05
August	5.20+05
September	5.23+05
October	5.26+05
November	5.27+05
December	5.28+05
January	5.30+05
Middling Spot	5.19+07

10-12 a.m. quotations

May	5,12
July	5.26

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 3

Hanceforth not available.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 3

F G F Spot	8.63
GIZA—	
Spot	7.68+7
March	7.21+6
May	7.24+5
July	7.27+4
October	7.29+3
November	7.29+3
January	7.30+3
UPPER—	
Spot	6.30+9
March	6.15+3
May	6.17+4
July	6.19+6
October	6.22+7
November	6.22+3
January	6.24+5

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 3

T T London on:—	
New York	5.01.77
Paris	154.03
Berlin	12.40 1/4
Madrid	80.00
Amsterdam	8.96 23/32
Brussels	29.56 1/4
Milan	95.35
Berne	21.81
Prague	142.81

LONDON RUBBER
London March 3

Smoked Sheets Standard ribbed per lb Sellers 7 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 4

Despite a small rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled easy to-day on increased general long liquidation and straddle liquidation. There was a marked absence of support. The market opened at Rs. 176 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 174/10 on general selling. Later on there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 175/6.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points against unchanged expectation. The local market was weak and Broach was quoted at Rs. 174/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	173 10 0
Broach J/A	176 10 0
Oomra March	154 2 0
Oomra May	156 0 0
Bengal March	128 0 0
Bengal May	129 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 4.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	136	133	130	128
Punjab	...	136	133	130	128
Rajputana	...	136	133	130	128
Oomra No. 3	163	160	157	154	...
C. P. No. 1	175	172	169	166	..
C. P. No. 2	167	164	161	158	...
Broach No. 2	...	183	180	178	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 4.

Bengal Superfine	137/39
Bengal Fine	133/35
Bengal F.G.	130/31
C. P. 1	168/69
C. P. 2	160/62
Arvi	162/64
Amraoti	157/60
Ellichpur	161/63
Berar	158/60
Khandesh	150/53
Jalna/Sailu	150/53
Burwah/Sanavad	160/61
Khandwa	161/63
Harda/Khirkiya	161/63
Mathia	135/40
Malkapur	155/56
Broach	180/81
Punjab 4 F.	190/93
Punjab 289 F.	227/32
Sindh 4 F.	185/90
Sindh N.T.	213/17

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, March 4.

	To-day	Total
Bengal	350	750
Oomra	200	750

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	1,652	36,791	190,747
Central India	694	28,311	268,288
Barsi and Nagar	2,068	100,771	135,579
Hyderabad-Gaorani	174	32,897	67,362
Berar	5,482	220,923	455,838
Central Provinces	1,005	46,394	96,294
Total Oomras	11,075	466,081	1,214,108
Dholera	436	32,489	32,897
N.-W. Provinces		2,103	6,716
Rajputana	48	7,608	51,465
Sind-Punjab	4,026	393,009	245,778
Broach	1,618	10,706	106,393
Coompta and Dharwar	88	9,852	11909
Westerns-Northerns	207	6,503	14,955
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,261		3,175
American		148,252	4,560
Egyptian, African and Sudan	710	218,214	157,567
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	18,208	1,297,270	1,849,662

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 3-3-38	6968000	5866000
Receipts Yesterday 3-3-38	15000	8000
Exports to date 3-3-38	4503000	4114000
Stock at Ports 25-2-38	3146000	2180000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-2-38	2541000	1877000
Stock at Liverpool 25-2-38	1192000	929000
Visible Supply 25-2-38	7553000	5603000
Quantity in sight 25-2-38	11888000	11039000
Quantity out of sight 25-2-38	7216000	8688000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 24th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,103	139,107	218,396
Japan and China	5,115	268,325	764,805
Coast Ports	150	35,102	11,024
Up-country by Rail		213,166	132,824
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		35,182	19,687
Total	6,368	690,882	1,142,736

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES
London, March 3

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

LONDON SEEDS
London, March 3

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton
March sellers £12-10-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton
March sellers £14-6-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton
March sellers £14-10-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f ton
March April sellers £12-10-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton
March April sellers £12-10-0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 4

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-19-9 and London Paris Exchange rate was 10 points up at 154.03. Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.01 3/4. London silver prices advanced 1/8d to 20 3/16d. for Spot and 1/16d. for forward to 19 7/8d. India bought. Small offerings. Market quietly steady. Later on the market was steady with India buying at 1/16 over the fixed price New York silver was unchanged while Montreal futures advanced 15 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover in silver but gold demand was slightly better.

GOLD

Ready	34	8	9
Fagan delivery	34	8	9
Fagan tejimandi	0	1	6
Chaitra delivery	34	8	0
Chaitra tejimandi	0	2	9

SILVER

Ready	51	2	6
Fagan delivery	51	3	0
Fagan tejimandi	0	6	0
Chaitra delivery	51	4	0
Chaitra tejimandi	0	13	0

LONDON SILVER
London, March 3

Spot	20 3/16
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD
London, March 3

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, March 3

March	45.05+15
May	44.90
July	44.90

New York Silver

New York, March 3.

July	2.20
September	2.21
January	2.18

LONDON METALS

London, March 3

Copper	£40 5 0
Lead	£15 8 9
Spelter	£14 3 9
Tin	£185 0 0

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 4.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—	
April	114 0 0
June	113 0 0
August	111 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—	
April	128 0 0
June	127 0 0
August	126 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—	
April	173 0 0
June	171 0 0
August	169 0 0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, March 4.

Yesterday Liverpool wheat market after an easy opening recovered somewhat on a slightly improved demand for actuals, Winnipeg and Chicago declined on bearish private estimates of the U.S.A. in winter wheat crop. The estimates averaged around 659 million bushels. The local market was quiet with scattered selling and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7 10 9
Linseed September	7 13 3
Wheat May	9 8 9
Wheat September	4 9 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 3.

April	£10-13-9.
May	£10-15.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 4.

London Market.—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40/2/6
Standard copper 3 months	£40-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£45-0-0

Bombay Market.—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-4-0

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 3.

March	89 5/8d
May	88 7/8d.
July	87 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 3.

May	dol 0.92 3/4.
July	dol 0.87 3/8.
September	do. 0.87 5/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 3

May sh. 5 5 3/4d

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 4.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-5.
Shipment March Rs. 5-4.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-5-6
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-7.
Kesar Rs. 12-1.
Suraya Rs 11-8.
Java Spot F. 7.00

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 2nd March	20,775
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,279,062
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,829,623
Decrease	550,551

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 4

March	243.10
May	236.00
June	230.00
July	229.40
September	230.40+10

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 4

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	102/8
3 per cent 1941	10[illegible]
[illegible] per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
3 per cent 1943 Bonds	103/8
3 per cent 1960/70	114
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	104/6
5 per cent 1939/43	107/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/6

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1953/63	112/8
3 per cent 1955	123/8
5 per cent 1945/55	119/2
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102/4

Note:—In sympathy with a drop of £1 1/4 in London consols, the local market opened at Rs 98/4 and declined to Rs. 98/1/6 but later rallied to Rs. 98/2. Tone: Quiet but steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 4

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON.

Bank's selling	I T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling	T T 264 7/8
Bank's buying	T T 263

PARIS—

Bank's selling	T T 1,153
Bank's buying	T T 1,173

JAPAN—

Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling	D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling	D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling	D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling	D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 5.01 3/4 3rd instant
Japan London 1/2 4th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 4th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 4th instant
Java London 8.94 3/4 4th instant
London Paris 154.03 3rd instant
London Belgium 29.56 1/4 3rd instant
London Switzerland 21.61 3rd instant
London Berlin 12.40 1/4 3rd instant
London Stockholm 19.41 3/8 3rd instant
London New York 5.01.77 3rd instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 3rd instant
London Italy 95.35 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-10 2nd instant
Gold £6-19-9 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 2nd instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 2nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 3rd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 3

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	114 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	41/3

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 3

Broach A/M 1938 opening 178 1/8 highest 178 3/4 lowest 177 1/8 closing 177 1/8
Broach J/A opening 181 highest 181 lowest 180 1/8 closing 180 1/8
Oomra March opening 153 highest 158 1/3 lowest 156 3/4 closing 156 3/4
Oomra May opening 160 3/4 highest 160 3/4 lowest 158 5/8 closing 158 5/8
Bengal March opening 131 3/4 highest 132 lowest 130 3/4 closing 130 3/4
Bengal May opening 133 1/2 highest 133 1/2 lowest 132 5/8 closing 132 5/8
Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-3-38) Rs. 4 7/8
Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-8-38) Rs. 6 1/8
Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 15 1/2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 147 July 155 October 161 December 165 January 167 at cross rate 5.01 3/4
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 176/8 Liverpool May 1938 5.11 Rs. 46 at exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 179/8 Liverpool July 5.18 Rs. 46 at exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 176/ New York May 9.21 Rs. 27 1/2 at cross rate 5.01 3/4
Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 179/8 New York July 9.27 Rs. 26 at cross rate 5.01 3/4

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, March 4

May	55.70
June	55.20

Natural Rally In Steel Shares

SCATTERED COVERING AND TARAVANI-WALLAS' SUPPORT

Investment Support Still Lacking

BOMBAY: March 4.

Following the quiet but steady advices from Wall-Street, the local Share Bazar opened easy with scattered selling and prices immediately reached new low levels when Tata Steel Dfds. were placed at Rs. 875 and Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 860.

U. S. Steel shares declined Dol. 5/8 while Anaconda Coppers yesterday closed unchanged with Steel production at 28 per cent. in the United States.

As soon as selling was over, the market steadily revived on support of Taravaniwalas. In an improving market there was less inclination to liquidate holdings and trading being restricted prices hardened and closed at about the highest level of the day.

The recovery does not indicate any return of confidence and investment support was lacking. The market looks like remaining steady for some time, but in view of loss of confidence and heavy losses sustained by Bulls, we cannot look for any sustained improvement which may occur as a result of short covering.

At the same time Steel shares on World Exchanges have declined considerably and show very little rallying capacity. This makes us to believe that the outlook does not justify any constructive interest and we think it advisable to await further developments.

To-day's improvement seems nothing beyond a natural recovery after a drastic fall in leading Securities.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 4.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	363	12
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	882	8
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	222	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4)	225	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	166	4
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-6	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	137	8
1,000 GOKAK (Rs. 6-4)	171	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,720	0
100 Indore	65	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	118	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	316	4
250 Laxmi (Rs 12-8)	532	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1140	0
250 Model	51	4
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	225	0
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	1	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	252	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	76	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	84	6
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 5)	218	12
100 Swan	101	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1285	0
1000 Western (Rs 10)	915	

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8) XD	116	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32	10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30) XD	1,577	8
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	388	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	146	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3)	120	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	15

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED	131	0

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	13
20 Mercantile	55	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	40	8
200 Oriental	4,400	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	6

ELECTRIC.

10 Ahm. Old	138	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 43)	1435	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	14
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	115	0
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	8
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	161	4
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3)	149	11
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 25)	1351	4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	912	8
100 C. Province	100	12
100 Dn. Baramati	104	1
100 Gujarat	98	8
100 Mandra Bhon	100	0
100 Pachora Jamner	91	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	750	0

MININGS.

9 Burma Corp (As. 11)	XD 6	12
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	28	0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	47	8
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	922	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	225	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	316	4
50 BELAPUR (Rs. 5)	157	8
Bbay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	855	0
Steam (Rs. 13-12)	238	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	608	12
50 Do Conty (Rs. 8)	210	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	6 6
50 TELEPHONE (Rs 1-8)	96	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	132	
50 I Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	0
100 I Radio Defd (12)	527	
100 I Radio Ord (15)	440	
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	665	0
30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	72	8
15 Scindia	20	2
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26	4

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	288	12
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	74	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552	8
6½ p.c. Prem Const. 1st.	107	8
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1555	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	205	10
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	0
9 p.c Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 4

Bombay Dyeing (355) 860 870 875 867 880 877 885
Century (220) 212 218 216 222
Central India (221/4) 216 225
Kohinoor (317/8) 312 317 316 317
New Great (220) 215 212 223 217
Simplex (81/4) 81 85 83
Swadeshi (212/8) 205 216
Associated Cement (130/8) 129/8 130 129/8 131
Andhra (1420) 1420
Tata Hydro (148/12) 149/6
Tata Power (1336/4) 1330 1343 1342 1345 1342 1350
Tram Ord (113/12) 113/12 111/14 113/12
T Steel Defd (892/8) 887 877 895 887 907 902 915 912 920
Steel Ord (219/8) 218/8 216/8 220 219 224/8 222/8 225 224 225
Tata Steel 2nd pref (170) 170
Bellapur (153/12) 153 157
B Steam (240) 240
B Burma (597/8) 590 600 595 607 605 610

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	9
Amr Power and Light Com	5
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	28
Amr Super Power	1
Electric Bond Common	8
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	22
Columbia Gas and Elec	8
Northern S Power A	10
American Tel and Tel	135 1/4
Western Union Telg	25 1/2
New York Central Rly	18
United S Rubber	32
U S Gypsum	68
Bethelehem Steel	57
Republic Steel	17
United S Steel	54 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
Chrysler Motors	53
General Motors	34 3/4
Packard Motors	5
General Electric	40 1/4
Boeing Airplane	29
Curtis Wright	4
American Radiator	13
Union Carbide XD	76 1/4
Barnsdall Oil	15
Consolidated Oil	9 1/4
Socony Oil	15
St Oil of N J Oil	52
National Distillers	22
National Dairy	15
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	25 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	420
Houdaille Hershey 2 1/2 per cent	23

No change in the market. Turnover 470,000 shares. Operation capacity of U S Steel 28 per cent. Brokers loan for the week up dol 30,900,000.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 4.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	29	5	3
Highest	29	6	6
Lowest	29	4	6
Closing	29	5	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	4	0
Highest	32	5	0
Lowest	32	3	6
Closing	32	5	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	18	14	6
Highest	18	15	0
Lowest	18	14	0
Closing	18	14	9
Linseed May—			
Opening		Nil	
Highest		Nil	
Lowest		Nil	
Closing		Nil	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 4.

Wheat	5,044 Cwts.
Linseed	14,845 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	241 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	350 Cwts.
Groundnuts	13,047 Cwts.
Castorseed	3,278 Cwts.
Rice	8,741 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1,886 Cwts.
Cottonseed	13,476 Cwts.
Gram	1,327 Cwts.
Joowar	866 Cwt.
Bajree	2,423 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	4,186 Cwts.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 3

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	81	0
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	3

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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Regd. No. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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ZAVERI BAZAAR, Opp Muiji Jetha Market Bombay 2.
Tel. No 27396.
Telegram: Joshi Lodge

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1938

Tuberculosis Hospital Opened By Mayor

Doctor Moses On Appalling Prevalence Of Disease In Bombay

While the Governor of Bombay and his Ministers are busy raising funds for Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign in the presidency, in response to the appeal of Marchioness of Linlithgow, it was in fitness of things that Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor, should lay foundation stone of Ramesh Premchand Tuberculosis Hospital at Sewree on Friday evening. The function was attended by a large gathering of distinguished citizens. The Mayor after laying the foundation stone, in the course of his speech, said:—

T. B. ON INCREASE IN CITY.

It is a matter of the greatest concern to all those who have the welfare of the City at their heart that Tuberculosis should have been on the increase in this City of ours for the past several years. Official records show that in the course of the last 5 years deaths from Tuberculosis have increased from, 1,500 to over 2,000, the figures for the year 1936 being 1,993 and for 1937, 2,037. But these mortality figures cannot be considered as accurate; very often deaths from Tuberculosis are reported as deaths from some respiratory diseases or from continued fever; besides, a good many tuberculosis patients infected in Bombay return to their homes in the country and die there. It is, therefore, estimated that for every single death from Tuberculosis there are at least 10 persons suffering from that disease. We can therefore estimate that there are over 20,000 tuberculosis cases in the City of Bombay at the present moment.

BOMBAY IN NEED OF T. B. HOSPITAL.

The first attempt to combat Tuberculosis in the City was made in 1912 when the Anti-Tuberculosis League started a dispensary at Princess Street with a health visitor attached to it. The incidence of Tuberculosis being great in Kamathipura, subsequently another dispensary was opend in that locality which has since been removed to Foras Road. In 1916, Dr. Turner reported to the Corporation that there was a great need for a Tuberculosis Hospital in Bombay with 200 beds. The Corporation thereupon converted the Maratha Hospital, which was formerly used as a Plague Hospital, into a Tuberculosis Hospital with 80 beds. In 1918, the Turner Sanatorium at Bhoiwada was opened with 32 beds. This provision was subsequently increased to 40 beds and is now being further duplicated.

INDEPENDENT UNIT.

Referring to the hospital whose foundation stone he had just laid, Dr. Moses said:

The Hospital will be known as the Ramesh Premchand Tuberculosis Hospital and it will be open to medical students for clinical instructions. To begin with it will consist of 100 beds and will replace the present Mahratta Hospital together with the Turner Sanatorium and the four municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries it will form an independent unit under the management of a specialist in Tuberculosis.

COST OF HOSPITAL.

The Corporation have granted a site for the Hospital admeasuring about 68,000 square yards and estimated at Rs. 6 per square yard it gives to the site a total value of approximately Rs. 4,08,000. The cost of the buildings and additional equipment for the Hospital is estimated to be at Rs, 3,05,000, out of which the donors have given Rs. 1,50,000 and the balance of Rs. 1,55,000 will be spent by the Corporation. The recurring cost for the maintenance of the Hospital will come to Rs. 73,000 per annum which includes the amount of Rs. 58,000 spent annually at present for the maintenance of 80 beds in the Maratha Hospital. The extra recurring cost is therefore estimated at Rs. 15,000 per annum. The Corporation have already made a provision in this year's Budget for a sum of Rs. 1,50,000.

DONORS THANKED.

I take this opportunity of thanking the donors Mr. & Mrs. Manekal Premchand for their munificent donation as well as my friend Dr. A. S. Erulkar for securing this donation for the Corporation. It was mainly due to him that the donation was not lost to the Corporation inspite of many adverse influences. I am sorry that he is not here to-day as he had to leave suddenly for England on account of domestic reasons on Wednesday last. I also thank Dewan Bahadur Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, our former Executive Health Officer for impressing upon the Commissioner the necessity of granting this large plot of land for the Hospital and also for settling the details of the scheme with the Commissioner. My special thanks are due to the Commissioner, Mr. Taunton for expediting the scheme and for having got it approved by the Corporation. Lastly I also thank the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, who took an active part in the promotion of this scheme.

The Mayor was then "At home" to the guests.

The public enquiry in connection with the Chirala police firing on February 14, as a sequel to labour troubles will commence at Chirala on March 7.

HINDI MUST BE COMPULSORY SUBJECT

Dr. Subbaroyan's Challenge To Opposition

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Radical changes in the present system of education in the province are outlined by the Hon. Dr. Subbaroyan, Minister for Education in the course of his valedictation at the annual day of the Loyola College.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE TO BE EXTENDED.

After explaining how the system now in vogue was entirely unsuited to present day needs, the Minister revealed that the Government proposed to extend the high school course by one year at the expense of the University course. There would be a public examination at the end of the fourth form stage and the University would be allowed to have its "own examination" to wean out those who might find it difficult to pass the hurdle.

HINDI MUST BE COMPULSORY.

The Minister had some hard words to those who opposed the proposal of making Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools and he challenged to make it an issue in an election just to demonstrate the weight of public support behind Government.

As for the Wardha Scheme the Hon. Dr. Subbaroyan spoke eulogistically of the changes suggested under the direct guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and said that Government proposed to test the scheme by introducing it in one school in each district.—United Press.

Economy With Vengeance

Tin Canister For Bell In U. P. Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 4.

An original if amusing example of economy been set as a result of the combined endeavour of Munsif and District Judge in these provinces according to a report received here.

It is stated that Munsif of one of the districts felt the necessity of a small bell for his office but the District Judge did not sanction this modest proposal on grounds of economy. The Munsif thereupon ordered big tin canister to be hung up before his retiring room. On all sides of this canister is written Economy in different languages. Servants of the Court are reported to have been instructed to present themselves before the Munsif on seventh stroke of canister. It is not known who does striking but odds are that in the interest of economy Munsif himself does it. It will be recalled that the U. P. Government have embarked on a ruthless campaign of economy.

The Belgaum District School Board's budget for 1938-39 shows a deficit of Rs. 84,002. The receipts are estimated at Rs. 6,70,301 and the expenditure at Rs. 7,54,303.

BASELESS REPORT

Gandhiji's Visit To Bengal Has Nothing To Do With Forming Coalition Ministry

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, member of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee and in charge of Bengal Congress province, has issued the following statement:

"I have read a statement from Calcutta in to-day's papers stating that Mahatma Gandhi will be going earlier to Calcutta, and he will be playing some part in the reshuffling of the present Bengal ministry, to form a Congress cum-Proja Party ministry.

This statement is absolutely baseless and that Mahatmaji's visit to Bengal is only in connection with the release of political prisoners and has nothing whatsoever to do with the formation of the supposed coalition ministry".—A. P.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL IN ALLAHABAD

Will Go To Almora For A Week's Stay

ALLAHABAD, March 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Allahabad this morning. He will be remaining here till the 8th inst., when he proceeds to Almora for about a week's stay.

The All-India Congress Committee Secretariat has again resumed its work here in full swing, and some more rooms have been added to the Secretariat Office by removing the outdoor Patient Hospital, which had been occupying a portion of Swaraj Bhawan so far, to another adjoining building.—United Press.

NO LEGAL BAN ON MEMBERSHIP

Parliamentary Secretaries And Local Boards

MADRAS, March 4.

It is understood that the question as to whether Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministers can continue to be members of Municipal Councils or District Boards, has been settled.

The legal position is now stated to be that the Parliamentary Secretaries, not being classified as Salaried officers, can be members of local bodies.

The Congress Party may, it is however, considered, set up a convention by calling upon such of the Parliamentary Secretaries as are now members of Municipal Councils or District Boards to resign their membership of such bodies.—United Press.

ALLAHABAD TO BE SECOND CAPITAL OF U. P.

Congress Govt.'s Plan To Hold One Session Of Legislatures Every Year

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD: March 4.

I UNDERSTAND THAT THE CONGRESS GOVERNMENT'S PLANS TO HOLD AT LEAST ONE SESSION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES AT ALLAHABAD, ARE WELL ON THEIR WAY TO FRUITION.

IT APPEARS THAT THE MINISTRY IS QUITE ALIVE TO THE CLAIMS OF ALLAHABAD AS CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCES AND THE INJUSTICE THAT WAS DONE TO IT BY BUREAUCRACY IN THE PAST BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF COUNCIL CHAMBER AT LUCKNOW AND IN DIVERSE OTHER WAYS.

The problem of suitable accommodation for meetings of the two Houses at Allahabad appears to have received careful consideration of the Government.

It is reported that Government has been in correspondence with the authorities of the Allahabad University concerning the use of the Senate Hall and Vizianagram Hall of the University for holding sessions of the two Houses of Legislature. These halls are likely to serve the purpose satisfactorily with necessary adjustment in their acoustics and installation of loudspeakers.

If the plan is finally approved part of the Secretariat will come down from Lucknow and will be camping at Allahabad while Legislatures are in session.

The first session at Allahabad may be held some time in October or November this year under the present scheme. It will afford a much-needed opportunity for two Ministers and the Speaker to spend some time every year at their homes.

"Anand Bhawan" too, where Jawaharlal Nehru has, perforce, to lead a lonely life, will be a little more brightened up by the presence of Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit for whom Jawaharlal has unbounded love.

"Shadow Of Over-Production Haunts Textile Industry"

Indian Merchants Chamber Opposes Recommendations Of Labour Inquiry Committee

The following are extracts from a letter which the Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber, to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, giving the views of his Committee on the interim report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee:—

"The trend of the whole report appears to be more that of an advocate than of a judicial tribunal. The Enquiry Committee somehow or other felt that the mill industry was prospering and an increase in the wages should be at once given to the labourers and every chapter is intended to prove this prosperity. The facts and figures are taken only from recent times, say even practically the last six months or one year. The Enquiry Committee have come to the conclusion that the cotton textile industry of the City and the Presidency is prospering and that looking to the cost of living, etc. labour was not getting its due, and so the conclusion is reached that the industry can easily afford to pay more to its labour. There are several snags in the method of calculation. Thus, for instance, with regard to the fall in the prices of cotton the Enquiry Committee estimate that the price level for Indian cotton this year will rule about 20 per cent. lower than in previous years and that for foreign cotton it will be about 15 per cent less than the level of the previous year. These estimates are, in the opinion of my Committee, not correct. They consider that the prices of Indian cotton may at the most be lower by about 15 per cent and foreign cotton prices may be lower by a much higher percentage.

RISING TENDENCY IN PRICES.

This disparity between prices of Indian cotton and foreign cotton may lead to a greater use of foreign cotton to meet the situation arising out of the increased manufacturing costs consequent upon the increased wage level. In this connection, my Committee would like to bring to the notice of Government that the Enquiry Committee did not properly examine all the implications of the present economic prices of cotton. Their report was signed on 11th February 1938. Long before that however, i.e., from 9th October 1937 there has been distinctly perceptible, a tendency for cotton to rise. On 9th October 1937 Broach, April-May 1938, touched Rs. 152/4; on 9th November it rose to Rs. 156/8; on 9th December to Rs. 164/8; on 10th January 1938 to Rs. 175/4; on 9th February Rs. 175 and on 23rd February Rs. 181/8.

What my Committee want to point out is that there is a regular bullish sentiment in the prices of cotton and that cotton as such cannot be depended upon for any calculations the Enquiry Committee or Government may make with regard to the so-called prosperity of the cotton textile industry. Cotton is reputed to be an uncertain factor with regard to its prices and naturally so, as these prices depend upon so many factors, political, geographical and physical. Even if there is a slightest rise in the price of cotton over that estimated by the Enquiry Committee, it will mean a definite loss in the earnings of the mills, and all the calculations of the Enquiry Committee will be upset. Are then the Enquiry Committee justified in recommending the increases in wages on the support of factors like these?

SHADOW OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

There is also the factor of the prices of cotton piecegoods. After showing the downward trend of the prices of cotton piecegoods on page 76, they in paragraphs 104 and 105 point to a stronger sentiment and higher prices for the same, making this again as one of the bases for their recommendation for an increase in wages. My Committee are afraid that with regard to cotton piecegoods also, we cannot be sure of a continuance of any healthy sentiment. In fact, it may be that some of the very factors which at present go to show apparent prosperity may lead to a depression in prices. Over-production is a factor with which an industry has always to count, and it is not improbable that the shadow of over-production may haunt the cotton textile industry before long.

PRESENT AND THE PAST.

Whenever the general economic condition of an industry is to be considered, a survey must be taken not only of a few months but of several years, and the factors to be taken into account cannot be so simple as the Enquiry Committee have tried to assume. The present is always determined by the past, and the conditions which existed in the recent past with regard to this industry, the heavy and relentless competition it had to meet with both from Japan and Lancashire; the successive demands for protection and the quota of protection given—all these factors are to be borne in mind when the prosperity or otherwise of the industry as regards the present has to be determined. The cotton textile industry of Bombay and the Presidency did not stand by itself on a Robinson Crusoe island. Its biggest competitors are both in the East and West; and any scheme which, with a reformist zeal, would give with both hands, but would neglect this outside competition, would inevitably lead not only to a decline in the prosperity of the industry but might even threaten its ruin. Let alone the foreign competition. It needs to be examined how the local industry stands vis-a-vis the industry in the rest of the country, as it is not known whether there will be any effort to standardise similarly wages for the industry in other provinces, as otherwise, the competitive capacity of the industry of the Presidency will be very much jeopardised.

The recommendation of the Enquiry Committee to increase the wages for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur by a certain percentage will place the industry here in a very difficult and unenviable position vis-a-vis the industry in the rest of British India, let alone the Indian States. There is practically no labour legislation in the Indian States and the conditions of working there do not provide any checks or safeguards for labour. My Committee have noted with extreme regret that the Enquiry Committee have practically taken no count of the conditions in other provinces and have pushed on with their recommendations as if the industry stood alone.

"EXTRA BURDEN"

My Committee are informed that the increases in wages recommended by the Enquiry Committee and approved by Government will, if accepted by the cotton textile industry, mean an in-

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 4.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

RUSH HIM TO THE HOSPITAL! I'LL BE RIGHT OVER!
HE WAS LYIN' HERE, INSPECTOR WADE---
DID YOU SEE HOW IT HAPPENED?
I DID, SIR--IT WAS TWO MEN IN A CAR--IF YOU COME WITH ME I'LL SHOW YOU WHERE THEY STOPPED AT THE NEXT CORNER!
IT WAS RIGHT HERE!-- THEY GRABBED A LADY AND TOOK HER IN THE CAR--- ONE OF THEM DROPPED THAT HANDKERCHIEF!
CHLOROFORM -- THEY GOT MISS BELMAN!
WHERE--- AM I?---
WHAT DO YOU CARE?- WHERE, YOU'RE GOING IT WON'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE!
4-17
LYMAN ANDERSON

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